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Planning Body For U. S. Urged By President

Permanent board is proposed in report submitted to Congress on national resources.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Feb. 13—Establishment of a permanent planning agency in the Federal Government was again urged by President Roosevelt today as he forwarded to Congress a National Resources Committee report reviewing details of planning progress at different levels of Government.

The President's suggestion was timely, in view of the fact that the Democratic leadership of the House is reported to have agreed on a reorganization bill omitting the creation of such an agency.

The present Federal planning agency, known as the National Resources Committee, was set up by executive order of the President and has no statutory authority.

Forwards Report

Forwarding the Committee's latest report to Senator James F. Byrnes (D) of South Carolina, and Representative John J. Corcoran (D) of Missouri, Chairmen of the Committees on Government Reorganization in the Senate and House, the President declared, "this report reviews the problems and progress with which a planning agency has been concerned during the last five years. It demonstrates the usefulness of the kind of planning service, which, as I have recommended to the Congress, should be provided as a permanent establishment within the Federal Government.

"I hope that this report will be helpful to you and your colleagues on the Select Committee on Government Organization in the development and enactment of appropriate legislation to provide for continuation, correlation and decentralization of planning work."

Significant and widespread development of direct citizen participation in planning work by community groups, town, city, county, and special district agencies, by state planning boards, regional councils and Federal departments was reported by the Committee.

"All of our numerous planning activities," says the Advisory Committee, "need to be linked together both among the levels of government concerned in planning for each problem and in planning for related problems. Otherwise, we run the risk of developing plans which will not work because they are too narrow, which are confused because they cover only part of the picture."

Planning in a democracy, the report emphasizes, "must flow from the bottom up"—from the roots of national life to co-ordinated public policy, and it must also be "advisory."

Basis for Policies

"Neither decision nor execution," says the report, "are the functions of the planning agency. Plans based on facts and on research correlated plans and policies democratically developed and aimed to meet recognized needs will find public acceptance and support," it is predicted. "They will be better plans and more enduring policies than any schemes or projects on an unwilling minority by an authoritarian Government."

The report summarizes present Government activities as follows:

Local—Over 1,700 towns and cities have developed some form of planning or zoning, while some 1,200 have planning boards.

County—More than 400 county planning boards have come into existence, particularly in the northwestern states. A few states have grouped county planning boards into "district" planning agencies.

State—Forty-five States have State planning boards. It is only through State planning that programs of the different Governments can be harmonized.

Regional—A number of regional planning agencies have been established with the National Resources Committee's assistance, such as the Pacific Northwest, New England, Ohio Valley, and Great Plains Regional Planning Commissions. The Committee maintains regional planning offices of its own in nine regions covering the entire country which link together planning activities and furnish consulting services.

National—The National Resources Committee acts as a co-ordinating agency and clearing house for State and regional planning commissions and as a co-ordinator of programs for other Federal agencies concerned with various resources.

Ancient Stanley Steamer Still Chugs Merrily On

GLENS FALLS, N. Y. (AP)—Brooks A Jones, Cornell University student, counted up the "fuelage" of his 1922 Stanley Steamer Dec. 23 and found it had taken 23 gallons of kerosene and 75 gallons of water in his 230-mile trip from Ithaca to Glens Falls.

Mr. Jones asserted he had "loafed along at 40 miles an hour" on a trip home. "And I could have done 90 easily," he insisted.

The Monitor Index

Monday, Feb. 13, 1939

The South Breaks Its Shackles—No. 11	3
The Children's Page	6
Local Arts and Theater Page	7
The Home Forum	8
Good Is the Only Reality (With Greek Translation)	
Boston and New England News	9-10-11
Weather	9
Boston Events	9
Shopping Column	10
Maine Letter	10
Radio Timetable	10
Schedule of Fast Mail Steamers	11
Sports Pages	12-13
Financial Page	14
Forthcoming Christian Science Lectures	15
Christian Science Services on Radio	15
World Affairs Notebook	15
Daily Features	17
Editorials	18

Eden's Return to Cabinet Forecast; Franco Defines Civil Rights in Spain

Decree gives assurance of equal treatment of all in 'New Spain' except subversive groups.

BURGOS, Spain, Feb. 13 (AP)—A blanket decree providing exile or loss of citizenship for Spaniards deemed "traitors" before the civil war and anti-Franco political leaders after start of the war, was promulgated today by the Insurgent regime.

On what he called the eve of the "total liberation of Spain," Insurgent Gen. Francisco Franco selected the date of the unsuccessful October, 1934, Socialist rebellion in Asturias as the first deadline applicable to those in conquered territory who will be outside the pale.

General Franco's decree also aimed at harmonizing the civil interests of the conquerors and the conquered.

Insurgent authorities said the decree, called the "Law of Political Responsibilities," was intended to protect the economic life of individuals, especially those who live in territory recently in Government hands.

Authorities said its intent was to assure such persons who were innocent of "subversive activities" against the Insurgents the same civil rights as have been accorded the people of Insurgent Spain.

Tribunals composed of representatives of the Army, Ministry of Justice, and Falange Española, or Fascist Party, will determine to what extent political activities of persons newly incorporated in Francoist Spain shall affect their civil rights.

Officials declared it was not a punitive law.

"Rather," it was said officially, "it is a law that will define the exact civil rights of all persons in Spain, giving to those who so merit full rights of Spanish citizens and taking certain rights from those who have been politically responsible for subversive movements and formation of political organizations opposed to Nationalist (Insurgent) Spain."

Sir Robert M. Hodgson, British Commercial Agent for Insurgent Spain, returned to the Insurgent capital from London, silent on reports that he might offer suggestions on behalf of the British Government for a general Spanish peace.

Eire Recognizes Franco Government

By the Associated Press

Dublin, Feb. 13

Eire, the former Irish Free State, yesterday officially announced the recognition of Gen. Francisco Franco's Government of Insurgent Spain.

The news was conveyed to General Franco by the Irish Minister at Burgos, Leopold Kerney. The General replied expressing his gratification.

Negrin Cabinet Meets

PERPIGNAN, France, Feb. 13 (AP)—Premier Juan Negrin of Republican Spain presided at a Cabinet meeting yesterday in his new Madrid quarters. A proclamation to the Nation was published, calling for the union of all classes to carry on a resistance like that besieged Madrid has shown since November, 1936.

The proclamation reiterated the Government's war aims "to assure the independence of Spain and prevent our Country from being drowned in a sea of blood, hatred, and persecution."

Insurgent Gen. Francisco Franco has insisted on the unconditional surrender of the Government.

Insurgent guns, hurling shells into the heart of Madrid, brought the civil war back to the ancient capital, where the Government was striving to rally its dwindling forces.

Government dispatches said that more than 100 shells fell in the crowded central streets of Madrid yesterday, killing 16 persons and wounding 23. Steady repetition of the bombardment continued today. Insurgent air raids on Government cities caused more than 100 fatalities at Jativa, 40 miles south of Valencia, and 20 fatalities and injuries to 55 at Alicante. Valencia also was bombed.

The central Madrid-Valencia zone has been quiet while the Insurgents carried out the campaign in Northeastern Spain, which started Dec. 23 and ended last week in the conquest of Catalonia.

BERLIN, Feb. 13 (AP)—Reichsführer Hitler on Feb. 11 received the Spanish Insurgent Ambassador, Rear Admiral Marquis Antonio de Magaz, who delivered a letter from Gen. Francisco Franco. Contents of the latter and the matters were not revealed.

Stand by Chamberlain for policy of free Spain brings Eden in line for full co-operation.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Feb. 13—The early return of Mr. Anthony Eden to the Cabinet becomes a definite possibility as the growing ascendancy of the Spanish Insurgents tends to make the difference of opinion between him and Prime Minister Neville Chamberlain on the subject of Spain a thing of the past.

Mr. Eden resigned, among other things, because Mr. Chamberlain refused to delay recognition of the Italian conquest of Ethiopia until Premier Mussolini stopped intervention in Spain. Today, due to the continuance of that intervention, Britain and France are considering whether it would not be expedient to recognize Gen. Francisco Franco forwith as the legitimate ruler of Spain.

Thus the issue has passed far beyond the stage at which Mr. Eden deemed he could not support Mr. Chamberlain's foreign policy. Instead it has become a question of taking steps best calculated to preserve Spain's independence. In this object, as Mr. Eden says in an article in the Sunday Times yesterday, the British and French Governments "can be confident of the united support of all sections of their peoples."

He added, "It is now of little avail to recriminate further about the past. It is imperative, so far as still lies in our power, to safeguard the future."

Agreed on Aid to France

In these phrases political observers see an unmistakable sign of the impending reconciliation between one of Britain's most popular statesmen and the present Premier, especially in view of the fact that Mr. Eden expressed unqualified approval of Mr. Chamberlain's statement in the House of Commons on Feb. 6 in which he pledged British co-operation with France if any threat came from any quarter to French "vital interests."

A Spain in which Italian or German influence predominated would certainly constitute such a threat, as British and French diplomacy is at present co-operating closely to try avert this danger. It is on this basis that they are approaching the question of simultaneously recognizing General Franco. But it is understood that the two democracies are seeking satisfactory assurances from him before doing so. It is believed in both London and Paris that these will be forthcoming.

Prime Minister Chamberlain, speaking before the House of Commons, today, indicated that recognition would be given when he said the situation was developing so rapidly that he could not give assurances that the Franco regime would not be recognized. He added that the British Government was "in close touch" with the French on the ques-

(Continued on Page 4, Column 2)

Lead in World Democracy Placed Upon U. S. by Benes

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Feb. 13—The "decadence and lack of courage" of Great Britain and France brought on the present chaotic international situation and in the United States lies the "leadership in the fight for world democracy," in the opinion of Dr. Eduard Beneš, former President of Czecho-Slovakia.

In his first public utterance in which he has referred to the world situation definitively since his arrival here, Feb. 9, Dr. Beneš, speaking at the annual dinner of the University of Chicago Club of New York last night, said the "appeasement" policy of Great Britain is not a "prevention of war, but only its postponement." Dr. Beneš will remain in New York until Feb. 15 when he will leave for Chicago, where he will conduct a course of lectures at the University of Chicago.

Drift Toward War

"In the present international situation one hears both in Europe and in America that the drift of events leads inevitably to a European war," Dr. Beneš said. "These fears were particularly strong last year, but even this year the fears of a catastrophe have not been dispelled.

"On the other hand, there were last year many who firmly believed the present European chaos could, after all, be solved without military conflicts. I have nursed this hope and have worked with all my strength to avoid war. Although even today I rather incline to the opinion that no European conflict will break out in the near future, I must still admit that there is no decrease, or very little, in the fear of a heavy

(Continued on Page 5, Column 3)

Tots Picket Ma; Puppy Stays

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Feb. 13—Calm had descended again today on the Stanley Fishner household in the Brownsville section of Brooklyn following the surrender of Mrs. Fishner to demands of two of her children that she lift her ban on Queenie, a small cream-colored fox terrier pup. Mrs. Fishner, had ruled that Queenie was an unwelcome member of her family and could not stay in her home.

Tearing a page from labor history, the two tots and Queenie appeared in front of their home yesterday in sandwich signs. Hanley's read, "I am on strike because my mother wants to throw out my dog," while the little dog drew up in the rear advertising that "I don't want to go away."

As the neighbors gathered around to watch the "strike," Haney asked them to sign a crayon-scribbled petition asking Mrs. Fishner to permit the dog to remain. The two children obtained 42 signatures.

Early in the afternoon, Mrs. Fishner negotiated with the strikers and agreed to give Queenie another chance.

Nathan Fishner, 17 years old, had brought Queenie home to Sally for her third birthday a few days ago, but Mrs. Fishner had said that her home was too small for Queenie and the seven Fishner children.

This Changing World

Lincoln's Birthday—Thoughts on an American Whose Life and Words Are a Beacon Amid Present-Day Discontents—A True Liberal

By H. B. Elliston

The habit of hero worship grows with the uncertainty of the times. We are turning to the eternal verities for guidance, and it is human to clothe them in flesh. That is why Lincoln has knit himself so impressively into the American psyche. In his life and words he embodies a sureness in the midst of unsureness which makes him tower out of the past like a rock of ages.

Not that Lincoln knew all the answers. Such a man cannot kindle any response from men and women in trouble. There is no familiarity in him. He gives heat, but no warmth. Humanity is drawn to Lincoln because he shared the common man's perplexities. It is the picture of Lincoln wrestling with his problems that brings him home to mankind.

True, similar pictures could be drawn from the lives of other great men, but they are set apart, pedestal-like, from everyday experience. The travail that most heroes went through looked like the travail of an Atlas or a man of destiny. But there is Lincoln in everybody. His decisions happened to be more fateful than those of ordinary folk, but somehow Lincoln's processes had a common, intimate touch.

* * *

The other evening I listened to a well-known headmaster lamenting the disappearance of thinking. He told of a leader of men who set aside half an hour for thinking and then couldn't think. A decade ago the headmaster, I suggest, would have been right. America was then living an external life, given over to doing. It is different today. Thinking is coming back as a partner of doing, and the example is Lincoln. The life of Lincoln makes one realize why the Greeks made meditation the highest virtue.

Much present-day thinking, however, has no relation to knowing. It stops when we have developed a rationale of conduct, a system for doing things better, a way of making other people over. This wasn't the aim of Lincoln's thinking, or the result. Where others found hot convictions, he found the tolerance that comes from understanding. He was, in fact, the true liberal.

* * *

How rare is this Lincoln liberalism today! In a friendly argument a friend recently thought he had floored me by exclaiming: "But that isn't consistent with what you said about such and such a problem.' As if there is a standard solution for different problems! The liberal is a pragmatist who doesn't inquire whether his idea fits a general yardstick or harmonizes with preconceived theories. There was nothing ready-made in the Lincoln makeup; no theories, no solutions. It was what Meredith called the rapture of the wide survey that conditioned his cerebrations. There were always two sides to the problems upon which he thought so deeply.

And yet, I have said that Lincoln appears to us today as a tower of sureness. The picture of a man plumbing his own depths in quest of light on himself or his problems hardly squares with that. But even his early friends wrote of his extraordinary weakness and his extraordinary power. What was the secret of the fusion? A very simple secret. Lincoln, when assailed by doubt, gathered his strength from a consistent renewal of his faith, and then his strength became titanic. For Lincoln had God in his heart. And not only did he show other men where to find God; he showed them a measure of the triumphant strength that comes from such communion. What Lincoln demonstrated with his faith is what cast him in heroic mold.

Today, when Lincoln is so near to us, the memory of the noblest American of them all thrusts out the mundane subjects which are written upon my calendar. He is a solvent for most of them, anyway.

Senate Group Asks Curb On Strike Police

La Follette report assails Girdler and denounces former terrorism in Harlan mine area.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Feb. 13—The La Follette Civil Liberties Committee today recommended that Congress enact legislation restricting industrial police systems; described the alleged reign of terror that preceded the present unionization of Harlan County, Kentucky, coal fields, and attacked Tom M. Girdler, chairman of the Board of the Republic Steel Corporation, and President of the American Iron & Steel Institute, in connection with the violence in the Republic Steel strikes, 1935-1937.

The Committee, headed by Senator Robert M. La Follette (Prog) of Wisconsin advised the Senate that it is preparing legislation to cover its recommendations, controlling industrial police and prohibiting labor espionage, shadowing, coercion, and intimidation of workers. The report is the second released by the Committee in winding up its work.

Harlan County Conditions

The Committee concludes:

"The experiences in Harlan County, Ky., and in the industrial communities where Republic Steel Corporation operates, indicate clearly that where private police systems are used as instruments of anti-union policy, they (a) abridge and violate the civil liberties of workers and other individuals; (b) violate the rights of labor guaranteed by federal statutes; (c) result in riots and bloodshed, causing loss of life and injury to persons and property; and (d) endanger the public safety."

It also states:

"The utilization of organized forces of men, money, and munitions, by employers against employees to frustrate their attempt at self-organization results in violent struggle instead of peaceful negotiations between labor and management. And as violence breeds violence, the continual intimidation, by force, of self-respecting workers, proud of their heritage of freedom, is likely to rebound in the fury of the mob. Often the cleavage has been so wide and deep between these groups that armed struggle has resulted. Then, not only are the civil and statutory rights of workers threatened, but life and property are endangered."

Limits on Police

Describing its proposed legislative remedies, soon to be introduced in Congress, the Committee says they should be aimed to prohibit the practice of labor espionage and similar abuses in ordinary times, "and to restrict company police to company property during times of strike." It acknowledges the complete right of a company to use its police to protect its property.

The committee summarizes and reviews the story of the unsuccessful "Little Steel" strike, where it attributes violence to the aggravation espionage, and repression of Republic guards, and points out that Mr. Girdler admits the guards had "erred." The Committee makes its first comment on Mr. Girdler's testimony of last August, when he explained that any actions by Republic guards outside of protection of property "were without my knowledge."

This statement, says the report, "is radically different from the categorical denial of coercive tactics" made a year earlier before the Senate Post Office Committee.

Reviews Girdler Testimony

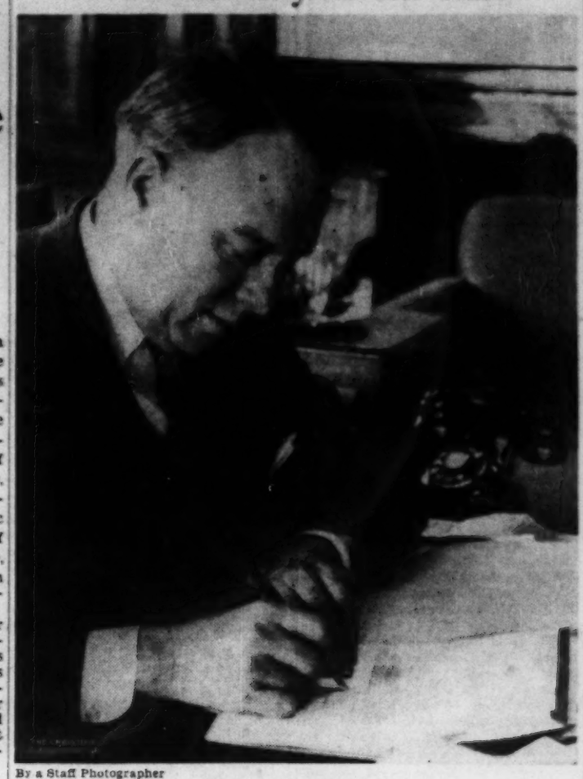
"Thus, in the past two years," the report continues, "in public statements and testimony before Senatorial Committees, Mr. Girdler has, in turn, denied, professed ignorance, and admitted that Republic guards 'erred' and had 'lapses.'"

Declaring that Mr. Girdler's "principal defense was one of ignorance," the report continues:

"It is difficult for this committee to believe that a responsible official of so large a corporation as Republic Steel had failed to acquaint himself with the labor policies of his agents, policies which have been carried on for several years at the cost of tens of thousands of dollars covered by blind vouchers. The field of employee relations is one of the most important functions of an executive. Moreover these relations have been subject to Federal legislation since 1933 to preserve the civil liberties of workers. Under these circumstances to claim igno-

(Continued on Page 4, Column 5)

Likes Publicity for His State



By a Staff Photographer

Raymond E. Baldwin
Republican Governor of Connecticut

Baldwin Stands on Pledge To Cut Connecticut Costs

By Robert R. Mullen

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

HARTFORD, Conn., Feb. 13—The Nutmeg State is getting a big mouthful of Republican economy just now, and it's hard to tell whether it likes the taste or not.

Gov. Raymond E. Baldwin insists that the very best encouragement the State can give business recovery is to set an example of living within its own means. As a result, he has lopped nearly $40,000,000 off budget requests for the coming two years.

Since this signifies closing two State teachers colleges, and two trade schools, no new jobs or pay increases, and other drastic economies all through the State Government, Governor Baldwin at the moment has Connecticut in a mild sort of turmoil.

Not that Connecticut has any right to be surprised, Governor Baldwin promised just such things all during his campaign last fall. In fact, Republicans have been harping about balanced budgets and governmental frugality for some time.

If there is any surprise among Connecticut people it probably is that Mr. Baldwin got elected at all. Possibly none were more surprised than Mr. Baldwin himself.

Last Fall, it will be recalled, Wilbur L. Cross, beloved "Uncle Tobey," the former Yale Dean, stood for his eighth successive gubernatorial term. As a Democrat of the old school, deeply respected by even his Republican opponents, his re-election was pretty generally conceded until a new factor entered State politics.

This was Jasper McLevy, Socialist Mayor of Bridgeport. A former roofer, Mr. McLevy has won a wide reputation as an able administrator of his home city.

Third Party Doings

Jasper jumped into the campaign and began hurling stones at both the established parties. He pointed out that Lieut. Gov. Frank Hayes had been indicted in the Waterbury graft investigation. He pointed to certain Republicans as being mixed up in the scandals that surrounded the Merritt Parkway project. Essence of his campaign was:

"Both the Democratic and Repub-

(Continued on Page 11, Column 4)

Japan Gives Pledge to Paris Not to Hold on to Hainan

TOKYO, Feb. 13 (AP)—The Foreign Minister, Hachiro Arita, assured the French Ambassador, Charles Arsene Henry, today that Japan had occupied the Chinese island of Hainan, near French and British Empire communication lines, only for military reasons, and that the occupation would last only as long as military necessity demanded.

The Foreign Office issued a statement that, "Arita assured the Ambassador that the occupation has the military object of strengthening the suspension of traffic of Chinese vessels off South China and thereby accelerating the collapse of the Chiang Kai-shek Administration."

Explanation Demanded

PARIS, Feb. 13 (AP)—The French Government, in close co-operation with Britain, demanded Feb. 11 that Japan explain its seizure of the Chinese island of Hainan flanking French and British Empire communication lines.

French sources declared the occupation of Hainan was a violation of repeated promises made by Japan to the two democracies.

Diplomats said that Britain probably would present a separate but identical demand as a result of conversations between the French Foreign Minister, Georges Bonnet, and the British Ambassador, Sir Eric Phipps.

The occupation began Feb. 10, and diplomatic sources contended that it was too timely to be a coincidence, coming as Britain and France were trying to prevent Germany and Italy from gaining too strong a foothold in Spain.

The occupation assumed increasing importance as the Foreign Ministry studied the situation—armed forces of Japan on an island about 200 miles from the Indo-China coast and 300 miles from the British Crown Colony, Hong Kang.

The French Government had instructed Charles Arsene Henry, Ambassador to Tokyo, to ask the Japanese Government specifically why and to what extent the island had been occupied and how long the occupation would last.

U. S. to Make Inquiry

HONG KONG, Feb. 13 (AP)—Capt. John T. G. Stapler, Commander of the United States Navy's South China patrols, made arrangements today to go to Hainan Island, occupied Friday by Japanese, to investigate and, if necessary, to protect American lives and interests there.

Captain Stapler transferred the flag from the patrol flagship Mindinao to the destroyer John D. Edwards in preparation for the trip. The Mindinao returned to Canton.

The United States Consul General, Addison E. Southard, informed the Japanese Consulate here of the plans to visit Hainan with the request that Japanese Army and Navy authorities be advised also.

Chiang calls Japan's seizure of Hainan threat to West: Page 3.

Effects of a 'Sax' Diagnosed

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Feb. 13—Henry H. Curran, Deputy Mayor, whose humor and gaiety have been news here for months, has added another bit of whimsey to the City record today.

Herbert Cohen, young Bronx resident, appealed to the Mayor's office for his legal rights in practicing on the saxophone at his home, and Mr. Curran, in answering the letter yesterday suggested that he take up the oboe or 'cello, declaring the "sax" was homicidal.

There is something about a saxophone that "makes the most ordinary people either burst into tears or cheerfully do murder," the Deputy Mayor told Herbert. "It also makes a good dog turn his nose skyward and howl bitterly, causing two-fisted tomcats to run for their lives."

"It is a dangerous instrument, especially when you blow on it for two hours and a half," he said.

Young Cohen, in his request, said a man living in adjoining apartment house had threatened to call the police and the Health Department if he did not stop, and asked what the irate neighbor could do and, "if I am within the law."

"When you ask me whether you can practice on the saxophone from half past two until five o'clock in the afternoon, even though the neighbors do not like it, I must answer that it would be better to cut it out," Mr. Curran replied.

The Deputy Mayor told Herbert to try the oboe, "a sad little pipe," which can be heard every 20 minutes in "Wagner's wonderful 'Tristan.'"

Soviet Icebreaker Nearer Arctic Mark

MOSCOW (AP)—The Soviet Russian icebreaker Sedoff, which has wandered as a prisoner of Arctic ice since October, 1937, reported Feb. 12 it had drifted toward the North Pole to within a few miles of the northernmost position ever reached by a ship.

The Sedoff already was believed to be further north than any vessel has gone in this century. It radioed the position as 85.50 north and 121.31 east—eight minutes latitude further north than it was a week ago when it was about 300 miles from the North Pole.

The Fram of Norwegian explorer Fridtjof Nansen drifted to 85.57 north latitude in 1895, the northernmost position any ship has recorded.

U. S. Workers Demand End To Spoils System

N. E. Regional Federation of Federal Employees Union calls on Congress for action.

Placing the issue of civil service reforms squarely before President Roosevelt and every member of Congress by lengthy letters, Eric A. Rockstrom of Boston, President of the New England Regional Federation of Federal Employees' Unions, today urged abolition of the spoils system and full support of every member of Congress for the 1939 campaign for civil service reforms.

Because "the country has tolerated the abuses of the spoils system long enough," Mr. Rockstrom asks each member of Congress to take a definite stand in behalf of the reforms. The "spoils system leads to confusion, inefficiency, corruption, and, finally, chaos," declared Mr. Rockstrom, adding that in spite of the morale-lowering effect of the system, in "the last few bitter years" civil service employees have conducted themselves commendably.

Time to Remove

Now is the time, he said, to remove "a host of Federal positions from the realm of partisan politics and place them where they rightfully belong, within the competitive classified system."

Failure to enact strong civil service legislation in the past, in opinion of Mr. Rockstrom, is due to "lack of support by members of Congress." By that, added Mr. Rockstrom, "I do not mean to infer that members of Congress at any time have indicated that they favor the spoils system. I think it only fair to say that the majority of our New England Congressional Representatives always have been opposed to the vicious practice of doling out public positions in return for political favors, and I know that I am correct in saying that the American people have never been so opposed to that practice as they are right now.

"Virtually every one of the services employing these loyal men and women have been established by the Congress of the United States as a result of a direct appeal by the people. After a service has been set up, it becomes the duty of the men and women selected to fill the positions to carry out the provisions of the law.

Utmost Care

"Since it follows naturally and logically that the administration of these services, their efficiency, and their value to all the people, never can rise higher than the character of the personnel, it is imperative that the utmost care be used in the selection of employees.

"The best safeguard is the civil service system. The best interests of those who need and desire the service rendered can be served only if personnel is selected, not on a basis of political availability and patronage, but on the sound ground of training and experience.

"Since the adoption of the civil service plan in 1882, progressive steps have been taken to broaden and strengthen the merit system, but it is a fact which cannot be evaded that the steps which have been taken must be regarded as simply preliminary. Much more remains to be done. We have by no means eradicated the spoils system. It remains with us, a grim and all-too-realistic reminder of the days when all Federal positions were filled on a political basis."

Adult Education Urged in Canada

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MONTREAL—Canadian municipalities should shoulder further responsibilities as regards adult education, Col. Wilfrid Bovey, President of the Canadian Association for Adult Education, stated during an address here before the City Improvement League. Those who are forced to quit school for economic reasons and join the lower brackets of employment were justified in blaming the social and economic weaknesses of the national structure, he said. The duty of providing facilities to help overcome their problems is a community one, and developments in such a scheme should be co-ordinated with the existing system to obviate setting up expensive new organizations, he claimed.

The present program based on the three axioms that no one has had too much education, that everyone is capable of learning, and that adult requirements demand special methods, was well substantiated by research, Colonel Bovey said.

In the Boston Section:

Sawyer asks probe of Hurley administration.

Littauer building opened at Harvard today.

C. I. O. consolidates position as second year ends.

Bethlehem ship plant ordered to have labor vote.

and News From All New England in the

Second Section, Beginning on Page 9

A. F. of L. to Test Strength With C. I. O. in Two Industries

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Feb. 13—The American Federation of Labor will shortly open conferences with Homer Martin, President of the United Automobile Workers of the C. I. O., who is involved in a factional fight with the left wing of the Union, it was declared in a dispatch by Louis Stark to The New York Times here today. Despite week-end denials from William Green, A. F. of L. President, Mr. Stark declared that the Federation is prepared to consider welcoming Mr. Martin and his followers into the Federation.

MIAMI, Fla., Feb. 13 (AP)—The American Federation of Labor leadership gave notice today that the Nation's coal fields and automobile industry may be the spring testing grounds for the struggle between the A. F. of L. and the Congress for Industrial Organizations unless a peace settlement terminates the rivalry.

After two weeks of conferences with his Executive Council, William Green, President, disclosed that the A. F. of L. strategy in the war with John L. Lewis' C. I. O. was shaping up along these lines:

1. The Progressive Miners of America, an A. F. of L. chartered union in the coal fields, will demand collective bargaining recognition from some 250 coal operators as soon as the industry's contract with Mr. Lewis' United Mine Workers expires March 31.

2. The A. F. of L. Council is "speculating" on the possibilities that Homer Martin and his anti-C. I. O. faction in the automobile industry will not be able to maintain an independent union status after splitting off from C. I. O.'s United Auto Workers Union.

If the Martinites failed to maintain an independent union in competition with C. I. O. their alternative would be affiliation with the A. F. of L. Mr. Green said no overtures had been received from the Martin group for an A. F. of L. charter.

The Martin and anti-Martin groups have scheduled rival conventions in March and the outcome may determine whether the A. F. of L. will reappear as an organizing force in the automobile field.

The two-week Council meeting, which may adjourn early this week, developed no new approach to the recurring question of how to restore peace and unity in the labor movement.

Mr. Green said the "state of mind" on the other side favored peace and the "pressure on C. I. O. to negotiate a settlement has become very great."

The Federation, however, is sitting tight on its policy that peace is "obviously impossible" until Mr. Lewis withdraws his ultimatum that all the C. I. O. be taken into the A. F. of L. before negotiators adjust their jurisdictional conflicts.

Referring to Mr. Lewis's peace terms, Mr. Green said:

"It would mean dualism in the A. F. of L. and warfare in our ranks. That ultimatum must be withdrawn before there is any possibility of peace."

Mr. Green scoffed at the strength and membership claims of C. I. O.

He termed its claim of nearly 4,000,000 members as "fictitious," and said its steel union was a "paper organization." He declared Mr. Lewis's labor movement was made up of only two substantial unions—the Mine Workers and the Amalgamated Clothing Workers.

Wagner Act Changes Hit

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Congress of Industrial Organization announced Feb. 11 it would carry to the rank and file of the American Federation of Labor its fight against A. F. of L.-sponsored amendments to the Wagner Labor Relations Act.

In a statement, the C. I. O. asserted the amendments introduced by Senator David I. Walsh, (D) of Massachusetts, at the request of William Green, President of the A. F. of L., "go far beyond anything authorized or favored by the Houston convention of the A. F. of L."

[The Houston convention last year recommended changes in the Act.]

The C. I. O., the statement said, will conduct a nation-wide campaign to defeat the proposed amendments and will make "special efforts to reach A. F. of L. unions many of which are far from agreeing with the proposed amendments."

In connection with its campaign, the C. I. O. already has prepared a pamphlet discussing the amendments. This pamphlet, which it said would be given wide distribution, charges the amendments would:

"Break down the present protection afforded to workers against company unions; divide workers in every plant into large numbers of craft unions which must deal separately with the employer; bring the courts into the administration of the law at many points, open the files of the Board and the unions themselves to examination by employers; grant many privileges to employers to the disadvantage of the unions."

Martin Claims Support

ROCKFORD, Ill., Feb. 13 (AP)—The United Automobile Workers of America convention called by Homer Martin today had, the suspended President claimed, the endorsement of the Union's Tri-State Council representing locals in Minnesota, Wisconsin, and northern Illinois.

At the opening of the Council meeting yesterday, the Executive Committee presented an endorsement of the March 27 Cleveland convention called by R. J. Thomas, who was appointed as Acting International President of the Union following Mr. Martin's recent ouster.

Mr. Martin's supporters immediately launched a fight for support of the Detroit convention Mr. Martin had called, and bitter debate ensued. Several delegates walked out.

A few hours later Mr. Martin announced his convention, scheduled for March 4, had been endorsed "by a clear majority."

Reich Asks Reasons Of Arrests in Paris

PARIS (AP)—The arrest of three German newspaper correspondents by French authorities and expulsion of 26 German residents of Paris Feb. 11 caused German Ambassador Count Johannes von Welczeck to visit the Foreign Office.

Count von Welczeck called on Foreign Minister Georges Bonnet to ascertain the charges against the Germans. Police tried to keep details secret, but it was learned the three persons arrested included the correspondent of the Berlin newspaper Börsenzeitung and his wife.

Police said only that they were arrested for "activities no way related to their professional duties." Officers also disclosed they had raided the Paris office of another Berlin newspaper, the Deutsche Allgemeine Zeitung.

Un-American Activity Reported at Ohio State

COLUMBUS, Ohio (AP)—Trustees of Ohio State University authorized Feb. 13 a committee of its members to inquire into charges of "un-American" activities within the University.

A resolution introduced in the State Senate a week ago charged that "un-American" doctrines were being circulated among the 17,000 students and asked investigation.

Barrage Balloon Breaks

LONDON (AP)—The Royal Air Force abandoned a chase Feb. 13 for a London barrage balloon that broke from its mooring Feb. 12 and headed over the North Sea toward Germany, trailing more than 100 feet of steel cable. Planes had been dispatched to hunt for it. Two other balloons broke loose, but were recaptured.

Once-Flourishing Town for Sale

Wide World

Partial View of Chichester, N. Y.

This Village in the Catskill Mountains once was a thriving community with a furniture factory that shipped its products to industrial centers of the United States, Europe, and South America. Today, the plant's wheels are stilled and the 200 residents are on Federal relief. A recent bid of $30,500 for buildings which cost some $500,000 was rejected. Villagers hope some firm will purchase the property and once again utilize their woodworking skill which has been handed down from father to son.

Young Republican Parley Demands Liberalism in '40

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BUFFALO, N. Y., Feb. 13—Continuing its program to organize the younger element of the Republican Party for the 1940 campaign, the National Federation of Young Republican Clubs today had made the second of the regional conferences it is holding throughout the country this year a renewed demand on the Party high command for a "progressive liberal policy."

Young Republican Clubs of New York, New Jersey, Ohio, and Pennsylvania had representatives here over the week end to applaud the drive proposed by Donald W. Hornbeck, Federation President, for an assembling of delegates that would insure the Party's young men an impressive, if not decisive, voice in the composition of the next Republican platform and national ticket.

"Members of our organization since the recent election are holding high offices in every state," Mr. Hornbeck said. "The average age of all Republican governors of the country is well within our representation.

"The last election indicated that what politics needs and what the American people want is youth, vigor, new blood, new ideals, and virility. The notion that age is inseparable from statesmanship, or even high political ability, is shot. The Reins of Party council and control are passing into youthful hands, as are those of Government itself.

"We are interested in seeing that a progressive, liberal policy is formulated at the 1940 convention, and that the new point of view is expressed therein."

Edwin F. Jaeckle, Erie County Republican leader and Executive Chairman of the Republican State Committee, indorsed the determination of Young Republicans to assert themselves tactically in Party councils, emphasizing that the four States represented controlled almost 47 per cent of the Electoral College majority and that in each of them, with the exception of New York, the Republican Party had defeated the Democratic Party last November. Prospects of the Party in 1940 were enormously increased, he said.

The Buffalo conference follows one at St. Paul, Minn., where 11 states were represented, and the next in the series, at Richmond, Va., in late April, will take in the Atlantic Seaboard states. After that, the Federation will convene its inland southern states representation in Alabama and will then continue the parleys in the Far West and Northwest.

Town Where Crime Is Stranger Awaits Fate on Auction Block

CHICHESTER, N. Y., Feb. 13 (AP)—The 200 residents of this town, buried in Rip van Winkle's part of the Catskills, wondered as they cashed unemployment insurance checks whether they would be driven out into a world they never have seen to work at trades they never have known.

The Town is for sale, complete with a 97-acre wooded tract, a woodworking factory in which $500,000 has been sunk and from which millions have been taken, a church, social and recreation halls, administration building, general store and "all modern improvements," including running water, and a sewage-disposal plant.

Thrown into the bargain is a race of woodworkers who never have committed crime, never created labor disturbances, and never objected to their wages, once as low as a dollar a day.

Generations of Workers

They have resided here for generations, grandfathers, fathers, and sons turning out some of the finest office furniture in the world.

But no one has worked and not one stick of furniture has been produced since last November.

The United States District Court in New York has declined to accept a bid of $30,500 for the entire property in reorganization proceedings. The owners, Schwarzwaelder & Company, think it is worth many times that figure. The Court's Special Master, Peter B. Olney, Jr., thinks it is worth "more" than a profit of $5,500 over its $12,500 tax liens and an equal amount in mortgages.

Residents of Chichester have worked in wood beyond the memory and records of the oldest inhabitant. They have stripped bark for canning concerns, and more than 100 years ago someone started a sawmill. The property passed 75 years ago to Lemuel Chichester and, in 1892, to the Schwarzwaelder dynasty, which built it to its present size, and established a protectorate over the people.

Formerly Made Money

William O. Schwarzwaelder made it pay. During his regime, the concern shipped fine office furniture to Europe and South America and had on its domestic books the names of Morgan and Vanderbilt, leading insurance companies, and banks of the East. His sons, William, who is President, Carl, the Secretary, and S. B., Treasurer, who is in charge during reorganization, have not fared so well.

S. B. Schwarzwaelder said: "The pay roll had fallen from $2,000 to $600 a week before we closed. We used to hire 125 men, at the end it was about 35. There never has been any trouble here, crime, labor, or anything else."

He said the Company rented houses to employees on an average monthly rental of $15. Wages ran from $16 to $24 for a 48-hour week. Child-labor legislation drove about 60 students into the district school of two rooms and eight grades. In the old days two years of education was enough for the average resident. Few left home.

Charles S. Smith, who has worked in the factory about 50 years but is not the oldest employee, said, "I don't know what we can do if the factory doesn't open. We don't know anything but Chichester and woodwork, but there isn't a thing we can't do with mahogany, maple, oak, birch, and beech.

Peso Steadied by Bank Action

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MEXICO, D. F.—The chief index that the Mexican Government has passed the era of financial crisis precipitated by the expropriation of foreign oil companies, is the re-entry of the Government Bank of Mexico into the foreign exchange market. The Bank withdrew from the market on March 19, 1938, when the peso began falling as a result of the expropriation.

The peso then quoted at 3.60 to the dollar has since been wavering around five to the dollar. On the first day of the Bank's re-entry into the market, the peso was being bought at 4.98-⅞ and selling at 4.99 to the dollar. The demand during the first day was normal.

While this move is being called stabilization here, it is not a fixed stabilization similar to that maintained at 3.60 for several years prior to the drop. It is, however, a temporary stabilization which is expected to hold the peso at from 4.95 to five to the dollar for an indefinite term.

A decided decrease in exports has occurred on account of the depreciated currency, but what money has been obtained from sales abroad has given an increase in circulation within the country. The new stabilization is not expected to stimulate exports but will give a fixed rate of exchange for purchases which must be made.

The move is viewed favorably here in business circles which have been harassed during recent months by the fluctuating currency. One of the most important conditions revealed by the re-entry of the Bank into the market is that the flight of capital from the country, which was for months alarming, has ceased.

Artist Finds Lovable Qualities Supersede Mere Physical Features

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON — Portrayal of lovable qualities in a face is more important in portrait-painting than exactness of physical likeness, says Michel Werboff, Russian-born painter, who has done portraits of crowned heads and other world figures.

Mr. Werboff thinks it is immodest for an artist to expect the public to admire merely his technique, which he considers a matter of education and training.

The real art in portrait-painting, in his opinion, lies in the capture of a whole group of moods into one feeling and in getting that feeling down on canvass.

"I always try to find the lovable qualities in each of my subjects," he says. "Someone loves that person," I say. "Otherwise they would not be having their portrait painted. Then I base my painting on the pleasant qualities I find."

Mr. Werboff had his first exhibit 22 years ago in the Imperial Academy of Fine Arts in Petrograd. He says he learned most about his art during a seven-month visit to Spain, where he painted the last portrait of Alfonso as King. He considers Goya and Velásquez the greatest portrait painters because they "unselfishly" drew attention to the model first rather than the artist.

The best definition of a portrait painter in Mr. Werboff's estimation is contained in a tribute to him from Romain Coolus, President of the French Society of Authors and Playwrights—to Michel Verboff, "who will reveal me to myself and explain me to others."

Mr. Werboff has painted four portraits of King Gustav V of Sweden.

Others who have sat for him include: King Carol of Rumania; Jesse I. Straus, former Ambassador to France; Jerome Napoleon Bonaparte; Sir Hubert Wilkins; Paul Boncour; Chaliapin, and Michael Pupin.

Recently he has been in Hollywood and has painted a number of motion picture stars and executives.

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Aiken Assails 'Totalitarianism' In Washington

PITTSBURGH, Feb. 13 (AP)—George D. Aiken, Republican Governor of Vermont, on Feb. 11 assailed what he termed "totalitarian ambition emanating from Washington" and declared the States "must stand shoulder to shoulder" to halt "those who would apply to America the policies on which some European Governments are run today."

The Governor declared:

"It is not inconceivable that those who seek to control all persons and all things in this nation would not hesitate to create a national emergency or even a war to perpetuate and strengthen their control."

He charged the Federal Administration with attempting to "break down the structure of the States under the cloak of flood control and of cheap power development," adding:

"They call it flood control because they would capitalize on the fear of those who live in the valleys, their fear of loss of life and property.

"They call it cheap power development because in so doing they can capitalize on the animosity of a very large percentage of the people toward the public utility companies for unwarranted inflation of values and unjust collection of exorbitant rates."

Governor Aiken, relating that the Vermont Legislature had authorized funds to fight against Federal control of State land for flood control purposes, said the other five New England States joined in such action.

He spoke at the annual meeting of the Amen Corner, a non-partisan organization of business and political leaders.

The Governor criticized the Barkley amendment to the flood control bill which he declared directed the Secretary of War "to take natural resources of the State without their consent and without compensation for loss of taxes."

"If the provisions were carried out to the fullest," he said, "it would break down the principles of Statehood and deprive the people of the various States of their livelihood."

He declared provisions of the Mansfield bill which he said was enacted a year ago "go far beyond those of the Alien and Sedition Acts of 1797 in making criticism of government a felony."

"I tell you," he added, "that if the people of America do not stop this subtle, indirect, ruthless and totalitarian ambition emanating from Washington and stop it now, we will be too late.."

Senator Ellison D. (Cotton Ed) Smith (D) of South Carolina, a veteran of 30 years in the Senate whose re-election last year was opposed by President Roosevelt, also spoke on States' rights, declaring the Constitution "is not to exert sovereignty over the States, but it is an instrument for the preservation inviolate of the sovereignty of each State."

Distortion Claimed In Nolan Statement

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

JERSEY CITY, N. J., Ezra Nolan, Judge Advocate of the Albert Quinn Post No. 52 of the American Legion, was misquoted in published reports that he had warned Roger Baldwin, Morris Ernst, and Norman Thomas that veterans would be compelled to give them "a lesson in democracy" in the event the United States Supreme Court upheld Mayor Frank Hague of Jersey City in his fight against civil rights and free speech in his political bailiwick, according to William G. McKinley of Jersey City, National Executive Committeeman of the Legion.

Mr. McKinley said today that Mr. Nolan's remarks had been "distorted" and that the meeting in which he was said to have uttered what was interpreted widely as a warning to the United States Supreme Court was "prepared by an incompetent unofficial person." The entire blame for the alleged misquotation rested, he indicated, on a member of the Post who issued a report of the meeting to newspaper reporters.

"Ezra Nolan is personally known to me over many years," Mr. McKinley said, "and I do not believe him the type of man who would advocate force or violence in imposting his personal opinions."

Striking Teachers Win Over Parents

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MONTERREY, Mexico — Despite the attitude of the State Government, which censured teachers severely for striking and ordered them to resume their posts or be considered discharged, schools are running only about half attended, for parents of school children seem to have taken sides with the strikers.

A demonstration against the State Government for having dismissed 2,000 striking teachers was staged here last week. Teachers from cities and towns throughout the State paraded.

The teachers demanded payment of back salaries, increased pay, and better provisions for pensions.

The State Government pointed out that the back salaries were in the Treasury, and that teachers refusing to draw them would be considered as having "abandoned their work," and drew attention to the fact that both budgets for increased salaries and laws affecting pensions had to go through Congress, in due process, and were not matters negotiable through strikes.

The teachers belong to the CTM, a labor organization headed by Lombardo Toledano, leftist leader.

Mexican Caricaturists To Show at World Fair

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MONTERREY, Mexico — Samuel Pena, Mexican caricaturist, passed through this city en route to New York with a large selection of his best caricatures and paintings of typical Mexicans and scenes. He is the first of many Mexican artists who will show their work at the World's Fair next year.

Pena's work, like much Mexican art, is characterized by a keen eye for peculiar detail, which he highlights, thereby achieving a style combining caricature with genuine artistic perception. Covarrubias is the Mexican artist best known for developing his own technique from the Mexican national gift of caricature.

Other Mexican artists of the same type who will come to New York include Cabral and Urquijo, both noted for their skillful and almost anthropological depiction of native types.

Southern Georgia Trees in Blossom

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

VALDOSTA, Ga.—Mocking birds, like women's straw hats, are rushing the season in southern Georgia, where they are appearing earlier than usual.

The birds seem to have an understanding with peach trees which already are in bloom and with poinsettias still flashing the flames of their blossoms; and the redbud trees, which generally bloom later in the year, but which are now brilliant with flowering buds.

Lincoln Hailed by Nation As Exemplar of Democracy

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Feb. 13—Ideals of democracy in contradistinction to autocratic, totalitarian rule were brought to millions of Americans and to more millions in other countries today as the people of this Nation united to do homage to Abraham Lincoln. He held that no man was good enough to govern another man without that man's consent, and this was the major chord struck by speakers as the fourth day of the observance of the Emancipator's 130th anniversary rolled around.

The National Republican Club will climax the observance with a dinner at the Hotel Waldorf-Astoria here tonight, when Herbert Hoover and John Hamilton will be chief speakers. The dinner is expected to bring together the biggest gathering of Republicans since the Party's last convention. Pre-eminent names on the guest list has prompted arrangements for a two-hour speaking program keyed to "victory through unity in 1940," which will be radiocast over three national networks from 9 to 11 p. m. and heard by Lincoln Day dinner parties in every state.

Leaders Gather

The Dinner Committee, headed by John J. Hopkins, former Assistant Secretary of the Treasury, has been flooded with reservations for the $25-a-plate occasion, as 1,500 men and women Party leaders, educators, heads of patriotic societies, clergymen, the five newly elected Governors who will be speakers, more than 25 members of Congress, 20 members of the Republican National Committee, and elective officers converged here from as far west as Seattle, Wash.

"Republican unity as expressed at this dinner is a welding of Republicans in every section of the country against the radicalism and tyranny of the New Deal, Mr. Hamilton, National Chairman, said on his arrival in New York.

"It is the solid front which will carry Republicans to further victories and into the White House in 1940."

Wallace Speaks

Observance by the Lincoln's Birthday Committee for Democracy and Intellectual Freedom featured the program here Feb. 12, when Henry A. Wallace, Secretary of Agriculture, and Jan Masaryk, former Czecho-Slovakian Minister to London, were chief speakers. The Committee is representative of natural scientists.

Mr. Wallace's address was an attack on totalitarian rule—the strongest since Harold L. Ickes, Secretary of the Interior, lashed out at Germany in an address in Cleveland, Ohio, last December, that brought a protest from the Nazi Government.

"The imperative need is for us to ask ourselves under what conditions our liberty can be lost," Mr. Wallace said. "Under what conditions do men of the ruthless dictator type rise to power in a modern nation? Under what conditions do they persuade a whole people to accept a philosophy and to follow a line of action that violates many of the finest achievements of humanity and exalts many of the worst? Under what conditions are great numbers of men willing to surrender all hope of individual freedom and become ciphers of the state? Under what conditions will the scientist deny the truth and pervert his science to serve the slogans of tyranny? And again, how can those conditions be prevented from occurring in our country?"

Seeds Exist Here

"In seeking to answer these questions honestly, we shall come upon certain truths that are not flattering to us. We shall find in our own country some of the conditions that have made possible what we see abroad. Seeds of these conditions exist here. It is not enough simply to hope these conditions will not reach such extremes here as they have in some other countries. We must see to it that they do not.

"When a political system fails to give large numbers of men the freedom it has promised, then they are willing to hand over their destiny to another political system. When the existing machinery of peace fails to give them any hope of national prosperity or national dignity, they are ready to try the hazard of war. When education fails to teach them the true nature of things, they will believe fantastic tales of devils and magic. When their normal life fails to give them anything but monotony and drabness, they are easily led to express themselves in unhealthy or cruel ways, as by mob violence. And when science fails to furnish effective leadership, men will exalt demagogues and science will have to bow down to them or keep silent."

Masaryk Sees Danger

Mr. Masaryk attacked the policy of Neville Chamberlain, British Prime Minister, of "appeasing the dictators." He saw the greatest danger in the vast uncertainty in which people everywhere are groping. He defined this as "general jitters," resulting from the seeming lack of a decisive policy by the democracies.

Mr. Masaryk stressed that dictators never divulge their real plans; that it was a most important part of their policy "to keep their own people and their neighbors in complete darkness in order to be able to make a coup with what they term dynamic, dramatic suddenness."

Other speakers were Prof. Frank Boas of Columbia University, who presided; Ordway Tead of the Board of Higher Education, and Prof. Clyde R. Miller of Teachers' College.

Royalty Visit and World Fairs Inspiring Many Novel Products

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO—Representatives from the nickel, dime, and quarter variety stores boasted here recently of being almost ahead of the news with the novel spring products they have up their sleeves. Even royalty is to be featured in the new books for children which the stores are ready to display along with their knick-knacks, gadgets, and handy home articles.

Some of the picture books were so newly produced that the ink was hardly dry on the final pages as they were put out for exhibition here recently for the Chicago Merchandise Fair. Manufacturers who must think up some new items every few months have the habit of keeping close pace with the news pages to see just what the American public is interested in. Sometimes they figure it out just right, and at other times, they say, it is not so good.

This time, however, they believe they have something which will sell equally as well as the Shirley Temple books. Following the interest of the people in the proposed visit of English royalty to this country, one manufacturer has quickly put together a new book called "The Princess Paper Doll Book," with photographs of Elizabeth and Margaret Rose. The pictures of the two girls on heavy paper are ready to be decked in many changes of clothes. Page after page of dresses, riding habits, and coronation robes await the scissors of the American children and, no doubt, English children as well.

The dime stores are also ready for the public's interest in the New York World's Fair. They figure that children planning to be taken to the fair, both before they go and after they get home, will cherish a book containing drawings of the fair buildings which they can color.

Furthermore, the manufacturers, believing that youngers many of them, will have their first trip to New York City next summer, have composed a "Coloring Book of the Biggest City," containing a collection of drawings of typical scenes which New York has to offer.

Always on the lookout for handy and convenient gadgets for the home manufacturers brought out a number of new articles designed to fill in some "long-felt need." There's the new hat holder, for instance, which is being brought to the market for the first time.

Now in beautiful colors the metal hat holders are available. The base of the new holder is fastened to the wall with the usual clothes closet hook which takes the coat, while the hat sets on top of the little metal cap extending about six inches from the wall, keeping the hat in its proper shape, the manufacturers claim. They offer a little rhyme with every holder:

I've a place for my husband,
A place for the cat;
But never till now
A place for my hat!

Not only gadgets for the kitchen to make the cooking job go with more ease, but little things to beautify the home were brought out at the Merchandise Fair. Small figurettes and tape for decorating the kitchen, and bathroom were some of the new items. For the bathroom little black cut-outs of flying wild geese, fish, and a silver moon next to a star. The housewife just chooses her motif and gums the figures on in a minute or so. For the kitchen she has her choice of teapots, cups and saucers, and cooking utensils, all cut out of the different colored material similar to oil cloth.

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South's Schools: Tax Revision Needed?

"The South Breaks Its Shackles"
Eleventh of 12 articles

By Nate R. White
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ATLANTA, Ga.—Georgia's Gov. E. D. Rivers told me over the breakfast table in the gray stone Executive Mansion on a grassy hill overlooking Atlanta's beautiful park drive, The Prado, that "the coming political fight in the United States is over national equalization of funds for schools, health, and roads." He sees this as "the vital issue before the people" and places emphasis on education as being the first to benefit from such a program.

This serious young Governor, conservative in dress, wearing a black bow tie, quiet in manner, has relinquished the absolute states rights theory to which the South held so tenaciously for more than a century. He has found the people of his State in serious need of things which Americans deem fundamental—such as a right to an education, a right to equal opportunity, a right to higher standards of living. He says he believes the only solution to meeting these needs must rest finally with the Nation as a whole.

Governor Rivers says:

"The Nation must become the taxing unit. We, here in Georgia, tax the rich and poor counties for schools for all. We tax the people without children to educate the children of others. We tax the white people to educate the Negro's children. We tax the cities to help the rural sections. Why should the Nation not become the taxing unit and tax the rich states of the country to help those which need help?"

Would Have Federal Tax Pool

This Governor who reflects the attitude of the old South in manner and the attitude of a later South in some of his ideas, would have the tax funds of the United States collected from Maine to Arizona, from Oregon to Florida, and all other states, lumped in one sum and then distributed according to need, or according to children in each State. Under his idea, Massachusetts and New York, California and Nevada, New Jersey, Wyoming, and Delaware, all of which spend more than $100 a year for each child in average daily attendance in their schools, would help provide similar educational opportunities for children in other states which are not spending as much. Governor Rivers would have equalization of funds mean equalization of educational opportunity.

"Statistics show that the South is producing more future citizens than any other section," Governor Rivers declares. The Southern region is therefore the great reservoir of future citizens.

"Does the rest of the Nation want this reservoir to continue to be contaminated by ignorance?

"It is foolish any more to say, 'That is the South's problem' or 'That is Georgia's problem.' With the good roads of today and the close systems of communication the South could easily contaminate other sections with ignorant people.

E. D. Rivers

Governor of Georgia, who looks on the South's educational problem as national, not local.

Even now migration is taking place.

"These are national problems, and they should be tackled in a national way."

Advancing of Literacy

Summarizing what Georgia has done in the last two years, Governor Rivers tells of 200,000 children being put in school who had not been reached by the school systems. He says:

"We found that Georgia had 214,000 illiterate adults, and that each year we were producing a new crop of about 200,000 illiterates. We were spending something like $6,500,000 on schools. Many counties operated their schools just as long as the State money held out and then shut them up. In many cases there were only three or four months of school.

"Also," continues the Governor, "it was hard to keep good teachers in the rural areas. They were constantly coming to the big cities seeking better opportunities. Now after two years the State has more than doubled its appropriations for schools to something close to $13,500,000. It spent more on schools than on roads for the first time. This provides a minimum seven-month term. Furthermore, we provided that the State would pay the same amount to teachers in each section on the basis of their training, whether they lived in Atlanta or the country. This has tended to keep better teachers in the rural areas. And we have provided free textbooks.

"The people are grateful for these reforms. On the campaign platform this past fall, a woman sent a note up to me that she wanted to bring her children up to the platform. I said, 'Let them come on!' The children were those of school age, ranging from 6 to 14, all in the first grade of school. They wanted to thank me for free textbooks.

Nearly All Seek Education

"These poor white people and these Negroes do not want to be ignorant. They want to go to school. Only in the most isolated instances do they oppose school for their children. They don't want to be tenant farmers, but they haven't any money for education, and we are doing the best we can!"

He feels that the Federal Government should step in and help Georgia share the educational burden.

In the Alabama Department of Education, a high official advanced much the same argument for equalization of school funds as did Governor Rivers. This official said:

"We must have Federal help for our schools. Just as the equalization fund in Alabama makes wealthy communities help pay the school costs of the poorer sections, so the wealther sections of the United States should help to pay the school costs of the poorer sections.

"Facts indicate that the South sends many of its best workers and thinkers to the North and East. In turn these sections should be willing to help pay the cost of educating these citizens they are securing in the South."

An interesting chart prepared by H. C. West, statistician in the North Carolina Department of Education, shows the percentage of "effort" put out by citizens of each State to educate their children.

State Spending on Schools

The two top groups, composed of New York, Nevada, the District of Columbia, California, New Jersey, Massachusetts, Wyoming constituting the first group and Delaware, Montana, Rhode Island, Connecticut, Colorado, Minnesota, and Illinois, the second spend 2.6 and 2.4 per cent respectively of their income for children of school age. The two lowest groups, composed of Maine, Texas, Florida, Oklahoma, Louisiana, Kentucky, Virginia and Tennessee, South Carolina, North Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi, Arkansas spend the same—2.6 and 2.4 respectively of their income for children of school age.

The two highest groups and the two lowest groups expend the same tax-paying effort on schools according to ability to pay. It appears then that there is little wrong with the South's efforts to provide educational facilities. But judging from the disparity in the amount of money spent on each child in average daily attendance (an average of $121.03 and $87.82 in the two highest groups, and $47.29 and $30.39 in the two lowest groups) there is plenty wrong with the South's financial ability. And this despite the fact that the Southern white income stacks right up with and in some instances tops the white income in other sections of the country!

The meaning of this paradox?

Again it is traced to the fact that the South contains the greatest number of the lowest income group in the country—the Negroes. The Negro in the South, with rare exceptions, is so poor that he has extreme difficulty in paying even the smallest amount of taxes, if he pays taxes at all. Hence the brunt of all programs in the South, including the educational programs, must be borne by the white taxpayer. And because the South is not so thickly populated as other regions, there are not so many of these.

Load Falls on Few

As a consequence the greater part of the educational program in the South is carried by an exceptionally small number of taxpayers.

On top of this is the necessity, as the Southerner sees it, of maintaining two educational systems—one for the white race and one for the Negro race. This dual educational system is considered necessary because of the large number of Negroes. In sections where the white race is larger numerically, the mixture of the two is accomplished without difficulty. In the South where the numbers are often equal and in some cases the Negro children outnumber the white children, it is considered illogical to try to mix the two in school. But the expense of operating the two distinct systems is staggering.

Whether the "Southern Way" of educating the two races could be preserved under a Federal system of education is a question. It is believed there, however, that if a single system were proposed, the South would prefer to continue its struggle with the dual system and little money.

Many a Southerner believes that in an educational way the Negro should be actually the charge of the Federal Government as are the Indians. This argument is based on the theory that the Negro should not be the South's problem, since the present generation of Southerners did not bring him to the region. They frown on the argument, "The South brought the Negro here. Let it dispose of him." They say that argument is hardly valid today, even if it was at one time. The problem is of such magnitude, they argue, that it must overtop sectional strife and be considered as a national instead of a regional problem

Would Be Advance for South

Hence a national equalization fund for education of minority groups, such as the Negro is favored—if not for the entire school system. The Nation would be educating the Negro—not the South. This suggestion is seen as releasing money now spent on the Negro school system for the white school system of the South, which would mean a great advance in Southern white educational facilities.

It is pointed out that the Federal Government has entered the educational business in the National Youth Administration, CCC and WPA training programs. Nevertheless, a survey of the educational needs of the South today does not have to go very deep to indicate that the surface of the need has been hardly scratched.

The challenge presented by Governor Rivers' suggestion would seem to rise above the method of carrying it out to the question of whether the United States can afford to ignore the need of education in its various sections and still preserve democracy. On the other hand there is also the need to consider whether an equalization of national funds for "schools, health, and roads" is not coming exceptionally close to complete control of states from Washington.

Congressional Wives Go to School

© Harris & Ewing

Public-Speaking Class in Session

Wives of Representatives in Washington are learning to search for material and present it effectively under direction of Mrs. Hugh Butler, public-speaking teacher. The class is shown as it met recently at the Department of Agriculture. Mrs. Ralph O. Brewster, wife of the Representative from Maine, is shown giving colleagues a sample of her ability as Mrs. Butler (right) looks on.

Women Learn to Talk!

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON — Since subject matter is an important element of a public speech, a group of Congressional wives has begun a series of explanatory trips to Government bureaus.

They are members of Mrs. Hugh Butler's Congressional public-speaking class.

Material gathered at the Women's Bureau, Children's Bureau, Food and Drug Administration and other bureaus is used in practice speeches here and later on will serve "back home" when constituents call on their Representative's wife for a talk about Washington.

Most of the women are interested in making what Mrs. Butler terms "goodwill" speeches. Only a few like Mrs. John R. Murdock, wife of the Representative-at-Large from Arizona, made stump speeches for their husbands in the recent campaign.

At the first class session this year, Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt confided "off-the-record" some of her trials in learning to make public speeches.

Wolman Voices Warning

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MONTREAL—Although far in advance of the authoritarian countries in labor relations, Great Britain and the United States must employ genuine democracy in industry if an extension of wage and price fixing is to be averted.

This warning, voiced by Dr. Leo Wolman, professor of economics at Columbia University, resulted from his opinion that a healthy industry, untouched by political and social forces and capable of almost automatic recovery and expansion, regardless of the policies which are applied in it, does not exist at the present time in the two countries. Such conditions as exist today, Dr. Wolman said in an address here recently, might breed increased control over the volume and allocation of production, and more complete regulation of trade unions, particularly as the state gains in power and ambition.

Industrial democracy in the large sense has, nevertheless, existed in these countries for a long time, Dr. Wolman asserted. This applied to both organized and unorganized shops and factories, where there are easy and direct relations between the men and their supervisors and where, if there are class distinctions, they are hard to detect.

Perhaps the most serious problems that trade unions encounter as agents for the democratization of labor, the economist held, derive from their separate and possibly incompatible activities as instruments of propaganda and of economic policy. In the first mentioned role they tend to appeal to the emotions and employ data that hardly satisfies the requisite standards of accuracy or sound reasoning, he declared.

Similarly, when plans of industrial democracy confront the requirements of management, Professor Wolman added, they are likely to meet severe tests, for the management of modern shops is an unusually skilled and professional performance.

American Dining Table, 1939

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO—Whether it is a sign of prosperity or just a style trend, the American home in any case is going in for more silverware on the dining room table.

When the bride and groom today pick out their silver, they are not satisfied with the old traditional setup of knife, fork, teaspoon, and perhaps soup spoon. They want butter spreaders, salad forks, long iced-drink spoons, and even oyster forks, several of the leading manufacturers of silverware reported at the recent china, pottery, glass, and gift show at the Merchandise Mart here recently.

Some three years ago only seven per cent of the sets of silver purchased contained more than 50 pieces of silver. Today the percentage has jumped to 67, one of the outstanding manufacturers reported. The teaspoon particularly has taken a big jump.

That viande silver knife which first made its debut in 1929 is one of the biggest sellers today. Its short blade and long handle has proved to be more convenient and acceptable to the American housewife than the old-time long blade and short handle, manufacturers agree. Restaurants like them better, too, it is claimed. For, with the short blade which is made of stainless steel, they have "fewer tough steaks coming back to the kitchen." Sixty per cent of all silver table knives sold, it is estimated, are now chosen in short blades and long handles.

The silver makers and chinaware manufacturers follow along together in the style trends, it is found. The china people, for instance, do not make as many flat soup plates as they do the cup type. These require what is called the cream soup spoon. About 50 per cent of the silver sets made today include this spoon.

In the many new pieces of glassware which were displayed at the Chicago show, the trend toward Swedish modern was quite noticeable. Many patterns in glassware had their origin in Sweden but have been simplified for American use. Swirl optic and clear rock crystal were frequently shown. Floral designs on glassware have been replaced by etchings of samplers stagecoach, and colonial scenes.

The lovely Czecho-Slovakian crystal lamps and gifts which usually add such brilliance to gift shows, were not so abundant this season because of changing import conditions. English earthenware lamps, colonial brass lamps, wood base lamps, and French china lamps were more in evidence.

Many of the little mantel pieces, interesting figurines, vases, powder boxes, and other porcelain ornaments, formerly brought in from Germany, were this time largely imported from Portugal.

A new industry has sprung up in Hawaii, or at least for the first time has sent its products to gift shows in the United States. Natives have become very adept at carving from the koa wood and monkey pod trees, bowls and graceful receptacles in the form of deep tropical leaves, tropical fish, and other artistic shapes used for salads or nuts in this country.

The colored and deep-toned pottery which has been increasing in popularity is still being shown by many exhibitors. One of the newest style notes observed was the introduction of more pastel shades in dinnerware.

Carnegie Group Reports on 82 Study Projects

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—For the cause of teaching alone, in the field of American higher education, the Carnegie Corporation of New York made 137 grants, totaling $1,307,543, to the Carnegie Foundation for the Advancement of Teaching between the setting up of the Foundation in 1924 and June 30, 1938, Howard J. Savage, Secretary and Treasurer of the educational body, reported Feb. 13. Grants supported 82 higher educational projects.

Mr. Savage said 14 projects were carried on in the office of the Foundation, while 68 were carried on by 39 other educational bodies. During the fiscal year 1937-'38, there were 36 of these projects going forward, grants during the year totaling $113,000.

Reporting a 1937-'38 fiscal year income of $1,228,956, the Foundation announced that on June 30, 1938, it had resources of $27,947,419. It disbursed more than $2,000,000 on retiring allowances and widows' pensions, more than $102,000 for educational inquiries, and $111,000 on grants for special research projects in American universities and other bodies.

Josiah H. Penniman, Provost of the University of Pennsylvania, is Chairman of the Board.

Air Line Seeks Atlantic Right To Fly Passengers

NEW YORK, Feb. 13 (AP)—The first official step toward establishment of an American air transport service across the Atlantic Ocean was taken yesterday when Pan American Airways asked the Civil Aeronautics Authority in Washington to approve the carrying of passengers between the United States and Europe.

The action contemplated immediate inauguration of the service after the Government agency approves selected terminals and the airworthiness of the two new 4-engine superclippers built by the Boeing Company of Seattle for Pan American.

Present unofficial predictions are that the first of the superclippers, with 40 sleeping berths, will make the initial flight with passengers within two months from Port Washington, N. Y., to Southampton, England, with stops at Botwood, Newfoundland, and at the mouth of the River Shannon, in the Irish Free State.

The application requests certification of a route between New York—or alternate bases at Baltimore, Boston and Charleston, S. C.—and traffic centers in Great Britain and France.

The Company described the application as giving effect to preparatory work extending back over nearly 10 years. "The initial commercial schedule," it said, "contemplates 24-hour service to traffic centers in Great Britain, via the Irish Free State, and less than 35-hour service to traffic centers in France, via Lisbon, Portugal."

Airways officials have explained recently that the southern route was to be used only when Botwood is "iced in" or in emergencies. About two weeks ago, the British Government granted Pan American Airways permanent landing rights at the three points of call along the northern route. The Company has a six-month permit to land at Marseille, France.

Final survey flights on the Atlantic were completed by Pan American in the summer of 1937, when its Pan American Clipper made two round trips via the northern route and one via the southern. No flights over the Atlantic were made in 1938 by Pan American, awaiting delivery of the Boeing planes.

Six have been ordered, and the two already delivered are being tested at San Francisco. A third is scheduled for delivery within a week and the remaining three are to be delivered in March, April and May.

British Imperial Airways, which also completed its survey flights, announced recently that it would inaugurate a mail service from Southampton to New York via Montreal beginning June 1.

Germany's Lufthansa has conducted survey flights during the last three summers between the Azores and New York, and has applied for the contract to carry mail.

The Civil Aeronautics Authority has taken no action on granting the contract for carrying American mail.

Air Travel Advertised

CHICAGO, Feb. 13 (AP)—A $300,000 joint national advertising program by the major commercial air line carriers was announced today by the Advertising Committee of the Air Transport Association of America.

The announcement noted that the campaign was the first of its kind to be undertaken by the industry and said it marked "what is hoped to be the beginning of intensive co-operative effort for the promotion of air travel."

Clipper Tries Wings

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 13 (AP)—A 74-passenger clipper, destined for service across the North Atlantic, arrived at Pan American Airways' base on Treasure Island after battling wind and rain on 564-mile flight from Astoria, Ore.

42-ton, $500,000 flying boat made the trip in five hours and 27 minutes. Its schedule includes flight from here to Baltimore via Panama.

Chiang Calls Japan's Seizure Of Hainan Threat to West

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON—Believing that there is more than a remote possibility that the Japanese may continue the occupation of the island of Hainan, official circles here are not disposed to take issue with Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek's description of the occupation as a probable turning point in the history of the Pacific.

Meanwhile Japan—which occupied the Chinese island notwithstanding the French claim to special treaty consideration—has given France the most categorical assurances that the occupation is solely for military reasons and is not intended to be permanent. It is denied that Japan has any territorial ambitions. It is declared that the island is needed so as to enable Japan to control the traffic in munitions which are being transported in junks from Haiphong to South China. Military occupation will, it is stated, be restricted to the lowest extent compatible with carrying out this object.

It is noted here in this connection that much of the munitions in question come from Germany and Italy.

Called Reply to Warnings

Despite these assurances, Britain and France are watching the situation with considerable anxiety. By many seizure of the island is regarded as Japan's reply to recent warnings by Britain, France, and the United States against adopting the policy of a closed door in China.

Admittedly it is a highly serious move, for the island is so placed as to constitute a threat to the strategical interests of all three countries—it commands the sea approach to the French colony of Indo-China, it lies almost athwart the trade route between the British Possessions of Hong Kong and Singapore, and, finally, if used in conjunction with Formosa and its mandated islands in the Pacific, it enables Japan to threaten the Philippine Islands from three sides simultaneously.

In the last respect, the seizure of Hainan is considered by naval experts here as a countermove to offset recent talk in the United States about building a naval base at Guam.

Repeats Former Threat

Already once before during the Sino-Japanese "incident" Japan has threatened to occupy Hainan, though China promised France under the "Peking assurance" of 1898 that the island should not ever pass into non-Chinese hands.

On that occasion, however, the French managed to induce the Japanese to respect that treaty in return for stricter control of munitions traffic in the Chinese Province of Yumman through French Indo-China.

This time no warning was given of intention to occupy the island, and the Japanese action came as a surprise to both Paris and London. Already there are reports of airdromes being in process of construction.

British Deeply Concerned

It is, however, the question of building a naval base on Hainan that causes the most anxiety, especially in Britain. Hainan is some 500 miles nearer Singapore than Formosa, and if the island were permanently in Japanese hands an attack on the new British naval base at Singapore would be a much less difficult enterprise than it is at present.

In such circumstances the occupation of Hainan is calculated to make the prospect of a Japanese victory over China even more unpalatable here and in Paris than it is already. More decided efforts to help Chiang Kai-shek are therefore anticipated.

Chinese Missionaries' Plea

SHANGHAI, Feb. 13 (AP)—Chinese reports today from Chengtu, Szechwan Province, said United States missionaries there had appealed to President Roosevelt to put an embargo on exports of scrap iron, gasoline, and war materials to Japan to "prevent the slaughter innocent victims."

This followed Chinese reports that an investigation showed that 1,100 civilians were killed and many wounded Feb. 4 in Japanese bombings of Wanhsien, Szechwan Province.

CHUNGKING, China, Feb. 13 (AP)—Gen. Chiang Kai-shek warned Feb. 12 that Japanese domination of Hainan Island "would mean the beginning of Japanese domination of the Pacific."

The Chinese leader declared in an interview that it would strike heavily against the United States, Great Britain, and France.

The Generalissimo declared that Japanese possession of Hainan would mark the beginning of broken British communications between Hong Kong, Singapore, and Australia.

He said it would be a "threat to United States and British naval bases at Hawaii and Singapore," and expressed belief that it was, therefore, Japan's "reply to the visit of United States warships to Singapore last year."

(Three United States cruisers, the Memphis, Trenton, and Milwaukee, were at Singapore for the formal opening of a new British naval base at that crossroads of Britain's sea routes to Australia and the Orient last Feb. 14.)

General Chiang said he believed Japan wanted to build up a strategic triangle with its points at Hainan, Sakhalin Island, and Guam, and warned that if it were established it would mean that "Hawaii and the Philippines were as good as Japanese-occupied."

Japan, General Chiang said, would thus be able to hamper any western movement by a United States fleet.

He expressed belief that occupation of Hainan accomplished the first line of Japan's westward advance toward Guam, and added, smiling, "Europeans will be able to answer to questions and particularly Americans well know the answer" to what is the second line.

As Mukden, Manchukuo, was Japan's first step toward continental expansion in Asia, the Generalissimo said, so was Hainan the first step of a southward expansion.

He declared Japan had no intention of terminating it with the undeclared war in China, but was determined to risk "sowing the seeds of a Pacific war."

General Chiang said that China, lacking adequate naval forces, gave little attention to defense of Hainan's coast, but that land forces on the Island were prepared to do their best to prevent complete Japanese occupation.

He said the success or failure of Chinese resistance, however, would have slight effect on the conflict on the mainland.

Of All Things . . . !

An Active Oyster

BEAUFORT, N. C. (AP)—Page that fellow who said an oyster did not lead an active existence!

Dr. Herbert F. Prytherem, Director of the U. S. Fisheries Station here, found a six-month old oyster attached to a salt water pump propeller which made 1,750 revolutions a minute. He said he was convinced the oyster grew there from a microscopic seedling.

Rock-Script Printing

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

STOCKHOLM—Cavemen artists and writers who dashed off a little trifle or two on spare rocks during the long summer months probably never imagined that their works would run to several editions—in fact, resting their chisel-arms, the cavemen probably hoped very sincerely that they wouldn't.

So it would come as a surprise to them, if not to sophisticated moderns, to learn that now it is comparatively easy to print no end of copies of their work, 2,000 or more years after it was executed.

The Swedish State Antiquarian's office has found a new and simpler method for obtaining casts of rock-carvings and runestones. Experiments have taken place for some time in an effort to get away from the old system of plaster casts, which are very difficult to transport and store.

Eminently satisfactory results have now been achieved with a new method. This consists of spraying a rubber solution over the object with a pistol spray until the desired thickness has been made. The material dries very quickly and afterwards it is only necessary to roll the mat off the carving. These mats give an exact mold of the carving from which excellent copies can be made.

Toronto at Play

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TORONTO—Softball is popular among Toronto's adults and children. At least recently published reports of the Park Department show that 1,126 clubs obtained a total of 10,812 permits to allow 16,890 players to use the facilities of Toronto's city parks in 1938.

Next in line was hockey, generally the most popular, although the 1938 season was not considered suitable for the sport. Permits totalled 8,478 for 1,175 clubs to play on 70 hockey cushions.

Bowling proved most popular for adults who used 37 greens during the season, although horseshoe pitching made a close second with 47 pitches being used, 20 of them lighted for night play.

The report shows that a total of 53,365 adults and children during the year used city parks to play baseball, hockey, softball, bowling, box lacrosse, cricket, rugby, soccer, horseshoe pitching, picnics, quoits, shuffleboard, and tennis. Athletic fields for these sports numbered 724.

Lo, the Poor Yacht

OKLAHOMA CITY, Okla. (AP)—It happened in inland Oklahoma: Representative Wallace G. Hughes proposed a 5 per cent excise tax on yachts.

Player Carillon

The 44-bell carillon in the Tower of the Sun at the Golden Gate International Exposition may be played by paper bands of recorded chime music, like a player piano.

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Crossword Quiz Answers

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Reich Offers Plan for Evacuation of Jews

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Feb. 13—A measure of progress toward the solution of the Jewish refugee problem is seen in the new scheme proposed by the German Government and submitted to the International Refugee Committee at London today.

The new plan replaces the one originally proposed by Dr. Hjalmar Schacht, former head of the German Reichsbank, whose scheme for an international loan, financed by increased purchases of German goods, was not accepted by the Powers represented in the International Committee formed as the result of the sessions last year at Evian-les-Bains, France.

The present plan, details of which were given the London meeting by Mr. George Rublee, director, and Mr. Robert T. Pell, Assistant Director of the Committee, would permit approximately 300,000 of the estimated 500,000 Jews in Germany to be gradually evacuated over a period of years.

Those who for age or other reasons are unable to make a fresh start for themselves would be allowed to remain where they now are with the promise of better conditions for them than in the past. These conditions, according to some reports, would include permission to re-engage in trade pending their emigration.

Regarding the question of cost, which it is estimated will amount to at least £20,000,000 for transfer expenses alone plus a somewhat similar amount for settling the refugees in new localities elsewhere, the German scheme is understood to propose the setting up of a trust fund out of Jewish property in Germany.

Emigrating Jews would be allowed to draw on this fund in marks in proportion to their wealth. The funds withdrawn would be used for passage expenses and also for equipment and machinery, presumably to be bought in Germany, for the new settlements.

This last feature of the plan would, to some degree, bolster Germany's lagging export trade, which the Volkswirt, leading economic periodical, admits is largely due to the anti-Jewish excesses of last November. The organized attacks on the Jews, which created ill-feeling in many capitals, produced a sharp drop in export order, which will reveal itself in foreign trade statistics for some time to come, the Volkswirt asserts.

The scheme is also understood to envisage some form of centralized arrangements in Berlin to facilitate and expedite settling of the affairs of the emigrating Jews.

One of the plans discussed has been for the formation of an international company to finance the settlement of Jews of wage-earning age who would send for their relatives when they were able to support them.

Meanwhile it was announced in London that Mr. Rublee had submitted his resignation to the committee, which accepted it, and appointed Sir Herbert Emerson, League of Nations Assistant High Commissioner for Refugees, to fill the position. Mr. Rublee informed the Committee that he had told President Roosevelt originally he could only work temporarily at the Refugee office, his stay in London being extended because German Government officials had delayed receiving him about proposals for emigration of Jews.

Mr. Rublee was eleteed permanent Executive Director of the Intergovernmental Refugee body in London Aug. 3, following a meeting.

Plans for Refugees

LONDON, Feb. 13 (AP)—Representatives of 32 governments on the international refugee committee were expected to try to negotiate further on the amount of money and personal property Jews would be permitted to take with them from Germany. This was understood to be the biggest stumbling-block toward full agreement.

If negotiations proceed favorably the Refugee Committee nations were expected to float a loan to enable a number of young Jews to leave the Reich.

Reichsführer Hitler, it was said, made a specific statement about the percentage of capital and property he would permit Jews to take with them from Germany. Although a Committee spokesman would not disclose the figure it was believed to be about 15 per cent.

Germany, however, has indicated she might permit rich Jews to use some of their money to finance the emigration of poor Jews.

[Before George Rublee, Director of the Committee left Germany he said that his conversations would "lead to a very great improvement in the situation."

It was insisted on the German side, however, that a secret document giving German reactions to proposals for mass Jewish emigration, supposedly the fruits of Mr. Rublee's talks, was entirely his work.

Dr. Helmuth Wohlthat, Field Marshal Herman Göring's personal representative initiated it but Germans were emphatic that there had been no official negotiations. Dr. Wohlthat, they said, acted only as a private person entrusted by Field Marshal Göring with answering questions and explaining the situation for Mr. Rublee and his aides.

Dr. Wohlthat succeeded Dr. Hjalmar Schacht in the conversations after Dr. Schacht was ousted as President of the Reichsbank during Mr. Rublee's Berlin visit.]

National Socialist officials were understood to have agreed to a suggestion by Mr. Rublee that a central Jewish emigration office be established.

If the Intergovernmental Committee accepts the new plan, it was understood, it will be placed in charge of the central office and instructions will be issued to local officers and police in Germany not to take action against Jews without the office's approval.

Although progress apparently has been made in getting the co-operation of the National Socialists, the problem of where to put Jews still was unsettled.

No British Dominion or Colony has offered to settle Jews on a large scale and the Committee probably will be faced with the necessity of putting them temporarily in Britain, the Netherlands, and Belgium if an emigration plan is put into operation in the near future.

World Affairs Notebook

Two Islands

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Hainan off the South China coast, and **Minorca** off the East coast of Spain, both athwart British lines of communication, are caught up in a net of strategy.

Minorca, hitherto held by Loyalists, was carefully shunted by Britain away from possible Italian or German control when Spanish Insurgent Caudillo Franco occupied the island Feb. 9.

French and British diplomacy thus is making sure that a Franco victory becomes a safeguard, rather than a menace, in Mediterranean traffic. Japan almost the same day (Feb. 10) lands troops on Hainan.

Britain's interests in the Far East are affected since Hainan Island lies between the British naval strongholds at Hong Kong and at Singapore. Naval and air bases on Hainan could in time offer a threat to the two British outposts.

French interests feel the pressure of Japanese occupation, since Hainan lies directly off the coast of French Indo-China, and its integrity was implied in the 1907 treaty with Japan pledging both nations not to act in China at the expense of the other.

American interests are touched in the Philippines. Hainan dominates the Philippines communications with the Asiatic mainland and supplies potential Japanese bases within 600 miles from the Islands in addition to the existing bases on Formosa, about 500 miles north of Manila.

Netherlands interests see Hainan as a possible menace to the Netherlands Indies, 1290 miles to the south. Japanese imperialism had never reached so near to the remnants of a once vast Netherlands Empire.

While in Minorca democratic diplomacy has at least retained a foothold, in Hainan no democratic power has lifted a hand against the surprise move by Japan. Previously there had been talk of French and British action if Japan ventured to occupy the island.

Tokyo chose its hour, when France and Britain were preoccupied temporarily in Europe by Japan's semi-allies, Germany and Italy.

Hainan and Minorca are thus islands with much in common, pawns in the Orient and Occident moved by the dominant forces now dividing nations.

A Monday Feature

Hot Situation Left to Cool As President Packs His Bag

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Feb. 13—One of President Roosevelt's favorite political tactics, in the view of professional observers, is to let a hot situation cool off, preferably by leaving town. This technique apparently is about to be applied to various exacerbated matters which have been disturbing the Chief Executive's relations with Congress.

Though Mr. Roosevelt is leaving Thursday night for a two-week sojourn observing fleet maneuvers and fishing off the Florida Keys, he already began last week to let things cool off. This policy was very easy to apply because it happened to coincide with a small Presidential indisposition.

Immediately following three really important disputes with Congress, the President has let a blanket of no-news, of outward non-resistance, fall upon the Washington scene. One can almost see and feel the blanket descending. Congress itself gets the feeling, and holds only desultory sessions. Liveliness will return before long, and combats between the White House and the legislators are inevitable, but the soothing effects of time and relative quiet are now being deliberately applied.

Foiled in Three Instances

The President was defeated or placed in an awkward position in three issues. He first replied with statements or proposals, leaving the way open to a reversal of his defeat or position, and finally applied the panacea of apparent inattention. These issues were:

1. Relief. Defeated by both Houses of Congress, which cut his deficiency WPA requests from $875,000,000 to $725,000,000, the President immediately put in a request for the missing $150,000,000. He warned Congress that its failure to appropriate would mean either a reduction of 1,000,000 persons from the WPA totals of 3,000,000 on April 1, or an even more severe cut taken gradually and completed by July 1. Then he let the matter drop. Congress, too, has said nothing about the re-examination of its earlier vote. Both sides are trying a sitting-out policy. But as April 1 approaches, with the Administration warning of unprecedented and explosive cuts in the WPA rolls, Congress's seat is likely to become increasingly warm.

2. National Defense. This is a better illustration of the damping-down process. The President's intimate advisers frankly recognize that the French airplane sales question was badly handled from the White House. Even the President's press conference denials, they feel, were awkward and only increased the popular uneasiness about what was going on. So the lid has been clamped on. Senators, also being unable to diagnose predominant public opinion, unwillingly assisted the President by keeping quiet in Congress, and it is charged that the calm was facilitated by Administration speeding of senatorial adjournments. However that may be, quiet has generally prevailed, and so two things have happened: it has become evident that the French aircraft sales issue was not broad enough to make a major fight against Administration foreign policy and the question of secrecy has lost all the punch it had 10 days ago, and probably cannot be revived. Thus the damping-down policy was a success, and somewhat retrieved ground that had been lost earlier. A tangible result was the vote of the Senate Military Affairs Committee today not to make public its hearings on these matters. Ten days ago the vote might have gone the other way.

3. Senatorial privilege. Here the President had been resoundingly defeated—indeed by the only vote in six years in which a majority of New Deal Senators had opposed him. He did issue a letter in reply, but his real answer came not in polemics, but in several excellent new judicial appointments. The President is not further stirring up his row with the Senate. His two-week absence from Washington, with his withdrawal from affairs for most of the last week, facilitates the submergence of the senatorial privilege issue into the broader question of better judicial appointments.

The real effects of the cooling-off process will be observable while the President is at sea. Generally, in past years, such absences have helped the Administration forces gradually swing recalcitrants around. Under present circumstances, that ought to be the effect. A good deal of the opposition's present tactics now depend on a direct attack on the President. It is not easy to attack an absentee, except on the ground that he is away too much, and that is not the present issue.

However, in this instance the cooling-off technique may not work as well as formerly. Hitherto it has contributed to President Roosevelt's cool, unhurried, persistent drilling toward his objectives.

It will be recalled that the last Congress, early in the session, shelved the Wages and Hours Bill. The President waited. The bill is now law. And so New Dealers hope for a reversal of recent defeats. If they should overturn the relief vote, first defeat of the season, it would be a great feather in their caps. When April or May comes and the pressure of the Workers' Alliance, the Mayors and Governors, becomes overpowering, there is a real chance of reversal. Already the waiting technique has contributed to take the heat out of the national defense debate.

So New Dealers look ahead hopefully. They hope the President has a nice time at the fleet maneuvers, and that some fish are caught in Washington.

Civil Liberties

(Continued from Page 1)

rance of these repressive conditions affecting the lives of 50,000 workers . . . is an abject confession. The seriousness of the situation is enhanced several fold since Mr. Girdler has assumed leadership of a large segment of the steel industry as the President of the American Iron and Steel Institute, and as a director and active participant in the councils of the National Association of Manufacturers."

Reviewing in 18 findings of fact that the alleged oppressive tactics of Republic's police department, 1935-37, previously brought out in La Follette hearings, the Committee concludes that violence was caused by the guards, recalls that the company paid $46,000 in damages to person injured by the guards, and at one point says, in a characteristic statement:

"The Berger strike was broken by the brutal attacks of the Republic guards, by the activities of spies, and by a back-to-work vote in which Berger employees were not allowed to participate."

The Committee's other spectacular industrial police case study dealt with Harlan County, Ky. The story of the company-dominated community is reviewed at length, with its incidents of violence and murder, followed by the conspiracy trial brought by the Justice Department. Bringing it down to date, the Committee records that Kentucky has since abolished "the system of privately paid deputies," May 31, 1938.

A telegram dated Jan. 3, 1939, from a mine union official is included in the record, hailing the Committee's work in restoring civil liberties. The Committee's comment is:

"It cannot be too heavily emphasized that this result was achieved only after years of effort by the unions, and not until the national spotlight was focused upon Harlan County through Federal investigations."

Summing up its report on industrial police at one point the report says:

"The use of private police as an agency of labor policy must be viewed, therefore, primarily as an attempt to impose upon labor a selfish, private interest by means of private armies. As such it is a betrayal of expressed policies of employer groups, a frustration of national labor policy, and a violation of the rights of American citizens to extend their civil liberties for their common welfare."

London: Handles Handy

LONDON (AP)—Because trains arrive at Sydenham station with catch handles covered with soot after passing through a tunnel, pieces of paper are hung around the station for passengers to use when opening doors.

Padlock Law Invoked to Curb Communism

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MONTREAL, Quebec — Intensification of Premier Maurice Duplessis' drive against Communism and leftist doctrines in Quebec Province is indicated by action on two fronts. The Provincial police appear to have begun a campaign to padlock the homes and flats of persons suspected of Communist sympathies, while the Premier has turned to Ottawa with the demand that the Federal Government halt the distribution of Communist literature through the mails.

The case of Muni Taub, Communist Party Secretary, now fighting a civil suit to escape eviction from his father-in-law's flat under pressure of Quebec's authoritarian "Padlock Law," has highlighted a police effort in which nine landlords have been ordered to evict tenants or see their properties padlocked. By this drive it is believed the authorities propose to make it impossible for a suspected person to find shelter in any home in the Province.

At the same time, Premier Duplessis has pointed to new dissemination of Communist literature through the Federal mails, and has demanded that Ottawa "fulfill its elementary duty" and protect Canada and Quebec from such propaganda.

Court Ruling Asked

Thus far, no action by Ottawa is indicated. When the case of Muni Taub began to draw front page headlines, J. S. Woodsworth, Co-operative Commonwealth Federation leader, renewed in Parliament his demand that the Quebec Padlock Law be referred to the Supreme Court of Canada.

But Justice Minister Ernest Lapointe, who had earlier announced that the Mackenzie King Government would not seek to disallow the law nor refer it to the Supreme Court, said the Government would not reconsider its decision. Ottawa's Liberal Ministry, facing Federal elections this year or next, and hoping to re-elect its Liberal members from Quebec, has been most conciliatory toward Quebec interests.

The Padlock Law, passed November, 1937, empowers the Quebec Government to padlock buildings suspected of being used for Communist purposes, to raid offices or private homes of alleged Communist workers, and to confiscate literature and other property belonging to suspected persons.

Seizures by Police

Under the Padlock Law, during 1938, Provincial police report that they seized 54,369 newspapers, 39,317 books and magazines, 23,102 circulars, 4,900 badges and 15,000 pamphlets and other documents. Among these seizures was the subscription list of the Clarion, Toronto paper, which the police said revealed the names of hundreds of Quebec Communists.

In May, 1938, Premier Duplessis declared that Communism was well on the way toward being wiped out in Quebec. Now, in intensifying the drive, he is seen to be acting partially to forestall the pressure of discontented followers who desire a still more nationalistic Provincial Government, and of men and "patriotic societies" which demand a more equable division of Quebec's resources or which seek the overthrow of the present economic system and the substitution of a form of clerical corporatism.

It is contended, however, by such liberal organizations as the Quebec Civil Liberties Union that the Padlock Law is a step directly violating Canada's Constitution. Thus far, no court has ruled on the Padlock Law. But a possible ruling may result from the case of Mr. Taub, now in the courts.

Issues in Taub Case

Mr. Taub, Secretary of the St. Louis and Laurier Division of the Communist Party, is defending himself against an action begun by his father-in-law, Louis Fineberg, who is seeking to break the lease his son-in-law has on a flat owned by Mr. Fineberg. Action was begun after Mr. Fineberg had received a letter from Provincial Police Commissioner P. A. Pulze, threatening to padlock the house if Mr. Taub was not expelled.

Mr. Taub refused to vacate, saying that he, his wife and child would be left homeless. In Superior Court he has contended that the Padlock Law encroaches upon Federal authority because Ottawa alone has jurisdiction over criminal matters. Moreover, he has insisted, the Law does not define "Communism." Finally, he declares, it violates the fundamental right of a British subject to trial before being penalized, or before private property is confiscated.

The Civil Liberties Union, in a recent statement upon the legality of police warnings under the new house-padlocking threat, declared, "The C. L. U. can find nothing in the Padlock Law or any other law authorizing the Provincial police to threaten Canadian citizens in this manner. This tactic of the police is in the best tradition of the Gestapo."

Criticism Voiced

Criticism continues to pour in upon Quebec for its padlocking activities. Particularly is it contended that the Government is able as well to halt socialist, liberal, and trade union activity by the convenient device of lumping it all under the label of Communism.

To all criticism of the Padlock Law, however, Premier Duplessis replies that Communism must be kept out of Quebec, and that the law is helping to halt its inroads. He considers that a second threat is the individual who poses as a broad-minded liberal but who actually is interested in the dissemination of radical doctrine. The Padlock Law, with its wide powers, is directed equally against these, he contends.

'Jargon' Stirs Tweedsmuir

MONTREAL (CP)—A scholar's isolation in one particular branch of the social sciences leads to developments of a technical language that is "the most abominable jargon," Lord Tweedsmuir said here Feb. 10 in a public lecture at McGill University.

Pointing out the need for a related and balanced order of studies in the social sciences, the Governor General deplored the manner in which experts in economics, sociology, or political theory use terms and phrases not understandable to the layman.

"Have you ever considered how the standard of scientific writing has fallen in recent years? How few scientists can write English as Darwin wrote it, or Huxley? The reason is that, if you shut yourself up in a subject, you are apt to invent a shorthand in which you can communicate with other people interned in the mausoleum.

"Now a technical language, a reasonable system of symbols, may be necessary, but we must remember that such symbols must expedite and not hinder, must clarify and not obscure knowledge. They are the means to an end and that end is the student's understanding."

Lord Tweedsmuir said that the pursuit of one branch of study in isolation from others may have no educative value at all. "I have known people who have the whole jargon of classical economics at their fingers' ends; I have known people who could reel off every theory of the State that was ever devised; but in neither case had their minds received any serious education."

This isolationism leads to intellectual barrenness, he continued, and in a closed system of thought where there is no chance of development.

"You find it in law, which, in the hands of certain judges and jurists, is merely a game of permutations and combinations played with a limited number of dogmatic counters. These dogmatists may declare that that is the only way to keep the law stable; but stability is not the same thing as stagnation."

Rumania Seizes Iron Guards

BUCHAREST, Rumania, Feb. 13 (AP)—Indications that the Government will in no way relax its campaign to stamp out the Fascist-inclined Iron Guard were apparent today, following scores of arrests to stamp out what police described as a plot to assassinate King Carol's new Vice-Premier, Armand Calinescu.

The police linked the attempt with terroristic activities that followed the shooting of Cornelius Codreanu, Iron Guard leader, while "attempting to escape" from prison Nov. 30.

Mr. Calinescu indicated that the plot directed against him would not make him alter his vigorous policy of suppressing the Guardists who are charged with receiving encouragement from abroad. Search was under way for more explosives, a large quantity of bombs having been discovered. An investigation was also under way to determine whether hand grenades found in a Bucharest Iron Guard headquarters were obtained from army supplies.

Two capital sentences—the first in Rumania in 101 years—and 46 prison terms, one of life imprisonment, were imposed Feb. 10 on members of the Guard accused of murder, bombings, and the wounding of Flory Stefanescu Goanga, Rector of Cluj University.

A philosophy student, Johan Popa, who confessed shooting at Mr. Goanga, and Auren Lacaianu, an agricultural student, slayer of a detective, were given capital sentences. Capital punishment was revived after the King ordered terrorism suppressed.

The same day soldiers had a brisk clash with terrorists, repulsing what appeared to be an effort to seize the Bucharest State radio station.

Film Pacts Ruled Illegal

WASHINGTON, Feb. 13 (AP)—The Supreme Court decided today that a group of leading motion-picture distributors and Texas exhibitors had violated the Antitrust Law through film-licensing agreements.

In a decision by Associate Justice Harlan F. Stone, the Tribunal affirmed a decree by the Northern Texas Federal District Court enjoining further agreements.

It was a 5-to-3 decision. Associate Justices Owen J. Roberts, James Clark McReynolds and Pierce Butler dissented and Associate Justice Felix Frankfurter did not participate.

The Department of Justice, which instituted the proceedings, contended eight leading distributors violated the Sherman Antitrust Law by agreeing with Interstate Circuit, Inc., which operates theaters in Texas, to place restrictions on the use of films licensed to competitors of Interstate.

Under the agreement, the Government said, films shown at "first-run" theaters operated by Interstate Circuit could not be shown at "subsequent-run" houses unless the latter charged a minimum admission price of 25 cents for lower-floor seats at night. The "first-run" theaters charged 40 cents or more.

Some competitors also were required, the Government said, to agree not to show the films as part of "double features."

Motion-picture distributors involved were Columbia, Fox, Metro, Paramount, RKO, United Artists, Universal, and Vitagraph.

Included in a number of orders was a refusal to review convictions of Manny Strewl and six other men now serving long prison terms in connection with the 1933 kidnaping of John J. O'Connell of Albany, N. Y. The Justices said the application for review "was not made within the time provided by law."

The Court also declined to review the conviction of four persons charged with violating the law against picketing of foreign embassies and legations in Washington. The four were convicted of picketing the German and Austrian establishments a year ago.

The tribunal adjourned for two weeks.

M-G-M Off the Air; Show Ends July 1

HOLLYWOOD, Calif (AP)—A motion picture studio, which has been putting its stars on the radio—admittedly in competition with its theaters — announced Feb. 10 it would go off the air.

The show is Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer's "Good News," a Thursday night offering featuring the studio's wide assortment of names in comedy and dramatic sketches. The studio first announced the last show would be March 30, but later said that in deference to the sponsor it would continue until July 1.

Correction

The World Affairs Notebook, published Feb. 6, contained a typographical transposition which resulted in the characterization of Gen. John Metaxas as dictator of Spain.

General Metaxas is the Greek Prime Minister as well as Minister of War, Foreign Affairs, Marine, and Air. He is conducting a dictatorial administration under King George II.

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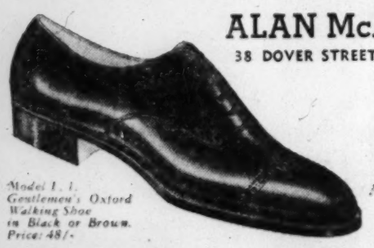
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Europe Planning Vacations For 5,000,000 Workers

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON—Evidence of the rapid growth and present strength of the "vacation for workers" movement in most European countries is deduced here from plans to provide more than 5,000,000 workers with seaside or country holidays.

Outlining the plans at a conference on workers' holidays in London, Mr. R. R. Hyde, Director of the British Industrial Welfare Society declared that through a combination of paid vacations and specially reduced rail, road, and hotel charges, virtually millions of Europe's low-wage workers will benefit from the type of vacation that takes them from their immediate surroundings.

An Island Home

Mr. Hyde revealed a scheme for the foundation of an island home in the Baltic, with sufficient accommodation for 20,000 persons—part of the works program of the German Reich, where holidays for workers are considered well organized.

A number of countries, Mr. Hyde said, are taking state or municipal action, as in Belgium, where there is now a National Office for Workers' Vacations. In France there is now an Undersecretary for Leisure and Sports, in Germany a special travel section of the "Strength through Joy" organization, in Luxembourg a National Committee for Leisure, in Poland a Committee for Leisure under the Ministry of Social Assistance, in Soviet Russia the Central Council of Trades Unions; in Italy rest homes run by Il Dopolavoro, Government Departmnt for workers' welfare and leisure.

The question is part of social insurance, Mr. Hyde added, in Bulgaria, Czecho-Slovakia, Hungary, and Yugoslavia. Trade Unions in these countries and in Belgium, France, Poland, Sweden and Switzerland, have their own holiday homes.

In many countries workers' tourist associations exist, Mr. Hyde continued, and often employers' organizations such as the Belgian Railways, the Bulgarian State Printing Works, the Bata Shoe Works in Czecho-Slovakia, and several firms in Sweden, extend aid to the vacation plan.

"The result of this combined action is interesting," Mr. Hyde declared. "In Germany in 1934 the number transported on holidays was 2,000,000, and in 1937, 9,000,000. In 1937 those going on cruises numbered 30,000, and in the following year 100,000.

"In Russia," he added, "800,000 went to rest homes in 1930, and in 1938, 2,000,000. In Germany nine trans-Atlantic liners have been chartered for workers' holidays.

"In Sweden the organization 'Reso' makes use of country schools temporarily equipped as dormitories."

Mr. Hyde went on to discuss one of the most important questions before the London conference—which was attended by representatives of most major, and some minor, industries, together with Government and local officials—the question of need for Government action in Britain.

At present, although the holidays-with-pay movement is progressing fast in Britain, there are only a few instances of Government or municipal assistance.

Among these is Lambeth, one of London's major boroughs and formerly notorious for its slums. Lambeth has started a seaside holiday camp, to provide vacations for several thousand Lambeth "pals and gals" each year at not more than one pound a week.

The minimum cost in similar camps run by voluntary nonprofit organizations is 30 shillings. Lambeth's camp is financed in part from local taxes.

Business Co-operates

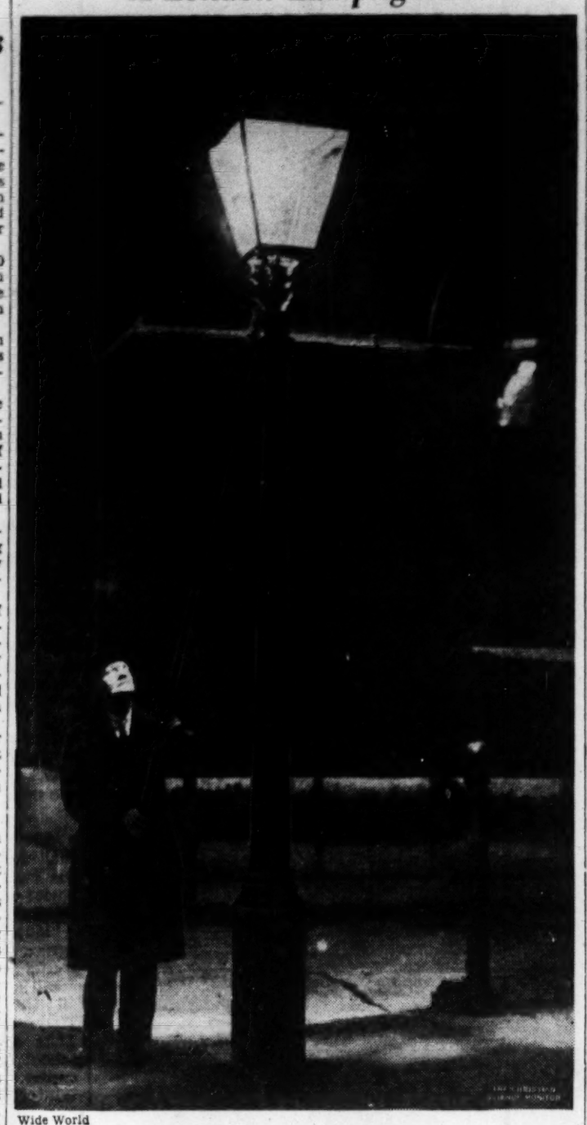
A number of business firms in Britain run voluntary holiday savings accounts for their workers. At Britain's biggest soap manufacturers', last year, the Holiday Club, as the savings scheme is called, put together a total of £30,000, representing an average amount of seven guineas per worker. This film also runs a seaside holiday camp for young employees, where a week end costs one shilling, which covers everything except food.

Another example of municipal aid for vacationers is seen in plans of London and Middlesex authorities to promote vacations for low-paid workers. A chain of chalet camps, each accommodating from 3,000 to 5,000 holiday-makers during a season, is proposed. Workers would be able to take summer vacations at the seaside and pay very little more than they would if they stayed at home.

For the most part, however, British workers have to do as best they can for themselves, as some Welsh miners did last summer. Not having quite enough money to go away, the miners invited refugee children to their homes, so that the refugees had what was to them a change and a holiday, and the miners and their own children had a lot of fun.

Following the Government's Holidays with Pay Act, passed last year (1938), and endorsing the right of all workers to paid vacations, trade boards and agricultural wages committees are empowered to provide holidays with pay in their industries. The numbers of workers now receiving paid holidays is therefore increasing daily. This number has recently topped the 9,000,000 mark, which represents about 47 per cent of all those in the British employment field.

A London Lamplighter



Wide World

Guildhall Clings to Old Ways

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON—The apparent movement to introduce greater uniformity in London's lampposts is threatening the existence of the familiar city lamplighter.

Not that his services have disappeared altogether, for there are still many localities where gas lamps of various designs have not been replaced by more modern lighting. St. James's Square, Trafalgar Square, and Waterloo Place still retain a few of the old-style lamps, although newer style posts are appearing along the Mall.

The sidewalks near the historic Guildhall, however, still ring each night about dusk to the familiar steps of the lamplighter as he makes his rounds. And even though he might represent a bygone era in a swiftly moving city, he has nevertheless changed some from his predecessors in trade who swarmed over the city at nightfall with ladders and hand-torches, or even the medieval watchman who marched through London streets carrying his lantern on the end of a long pole.

Australia Acts to Aid Credit in Loan

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PARRAMATTA, New South Wales—The taking up of $30,000,000 in bonds by the Australian Commonwealth Bank to complete the recent Federal Government $360,000,000 loan is an important new step in the central banking practice in Australia.

The action was so far out of the path of the bank's customary activity that it was accompanied by an explanation by the Governors that it was taken in the interest of public welfare. The statement declared the move to be "consistent with its policy as a central bank."

All but $20,000,000 of the loan was for conversion operation, the bonds being issued at par at an interest rate of 3¼ per cent. The remaining $20,000,000 was for part payment of the large-scale arms program recently announced by Federal authorities. When it moved to take up the unsubscribed balance of the loan the Commonwealth Bank was acting within the limits of the duties defined for it by the Banking Commission which held the main objective of the bank must be "reduction in fluctuations in general economic activity in Australia."

Follows Setback

This new move to expand credit follows a serious setback in Australian trade. At present the export prices of Australian products are only 66 per cent of what they were in 1928, and have been falling ever since, in 1936-37, they stood at around 92 per cent of that total. At the same time there has been an unfavorable export season, the result being that exports have dropped from $636,000,000 to $520,000,000, the latter being the figure at which they are expected to stand at the end of the present export season.

At the same time imports have been moving upwards and in 1937-38 they rached $559,000,000. For the present year they will be at least $468,000,000, so the expected export surplus will stand at no more than $52,000,000. But interest payments on Australian bonds held abroad are greater than this sum, in addition to which the country must find dividends on foreign-held stocks in local corporations, freight and other payments estimated at $150,000,000 a year. Some of this deficiency will be made good by imports of capital, these having stood at $40,000,000 a year for several years past, but there will be a deficit and it will have to be financed by drawing on the Australian reserves in international currency held in London.

Situations such as this are foreseen, and it is to meet them that the currency reserves in London are built up in good times. Ever since the depression passed these funds have been steadily mounting and in the middle of 1937 they stood at $350,000,000. There was a small drop last year, but the funds are still ample to meet Australian calls until such time as export prices recover or imports decline. But the fall in the London reserves means also a fall in the total of cash reserves and deposits in Australian banks.

Drop in Cash

Their ability to maintain the volume of credit is lessened and the effects are to be discerned in the figures for the June banking quarter. These show cash in Australia to have fallen from the figure of $317,000,000, at which it stood in 1937, to $264,000,000, even when Treasury bills are listed in the total. In addition, the ratio of cash to deposits has fallen from 20 per cent down to the figure of 16 per cent.

This means the trading banks will be forced to contract their advances. The move by the Commonwealth Bank is designed to arrest this tendency. The cash lying in the trading banks actually includes their balances with the Commonwealth Bank. Thus when the reserve bank purchases securities it becomes indebted to the trading banks in the course of the clearing operations and the cash balances of the trading banks rise once more, their deposits increase and the ratio of cash to deposits is restored to its old level.

A plentiful supply of funds in London is one of the factors imposing limitations on the operations of the Commonwealth Bank. For having adopted a policy of caution in good times, it is now possible to absorb some of those credits in expanding Australian credits at a period when some sort of monetary fillip is needed. This policy can be carried out successfully only if the Australian governments—state as well as Federal—and the trading banks co-operate with the reserve bank, and it will collapse if any of the local governments commit themselves to expenditure which carries them beyond the point of monetary stability. Then, with the return of higher export prices, the governments and trading banks will be expected to co-operate with the central bank once again to build up London funds and to repay some of the credits now made available by the reserve bank.

Batista En Route Home; Denies Mexican Oil Talk

MEXICO, D. F., Feb. 13 (AP)—Col. Fulgencio Batista of Cuba departed Feb. 13 from Vera Cruz after 12 days as guest of the Mexican Government.

He left Mexico City reiterating that his visit was solely one of courtesy, that he discussed no trade agreements, and that specifically he was on no mission connected with Mexican expropriation of foreign oil properties.

Prayer for Pope's Hopes

WASHINGTON (AP)—Dr. Francis E. Townsend on Feb. 12 asked all Townsend clubs and members of his organization to devote a week to prayer that the peace hopes of Pope Pius may be fulfilled.

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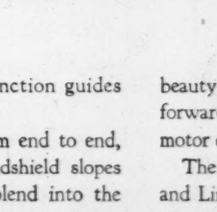

By Rachel Field

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U. S. Official Deplores Plane Sales to France

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA—While the sale of United States warplanes to France may be effective in bolstering European democracies against aggressor nations, it may also drag this nation into the next war, Col Vincent A. Carroll believes.

Colonel Carroll, Assistant District Attorney in Philadelphia and a former National Vice Commander of the American Legion, expressed fear that the President's approval of such transactions is another step leading America toward involvement in conflict.

"All wars are either trade wars or predatory wars," he declared. "Newton Baker, Secretary of War during the World War, said that one was a trade war. Now, if we're going to sell armaments of one kind or another to European countries, we're going to get ourselves into another trade war."

Roosevelt Greets Farouk

WASHINGTON (AP)—President Roosevelt sent birthday greetings, Feb. 11, to Farouk I, King of Egypt. The President said: "It gives me pleasure to extend to your Majesty on this anniversary of your birth, my sincere felicitations and best wishes for your personal welfare and for the prosperity of the people of Egypt."

U. S. Held Hope of Democracy

(Continued from Page 1)

conflagration in Europe eventually. . . ."

"Ideological and political differences between the European great powers are too great. Political aspirations of the so-called "dynamic" powers are far from fulfillment even today. So on all sides the question is asked all the time whether matters can be solved either without a war or without great internal changes in "several European states."

Threats of force and political pressure by dictatorships have shrunk the frontiers or absorbed all of certain minor states of Europe, Dr. Benes declared.

"This is today the case of Czecho-Syovakia since the so-called Munich Agreement," he continued. "The case of Czecho-Slovak is not the first, nor will it be the last one.

"The problem of nationalities is thus a further great problem which will continue to play an important part in the next few years in Europe and may lead to a number of conflicts. The whole of southeastern Europe, the Mediterranean, and many other territories may be affected by it."

Increasing armaments and clashes of power politics may lead to a war in Europe, the former Czecho-Slovakian President held.

"Germany is further reopening the whole colonial problem," he said. "Italy emphasizes her well-known policy in the Mediterranean and in Africa. Besides we must add the interrelations of Japan, China, and Russia, and what is being prepared in the Pacific and Indian Oceans.

"All these clashes of power politics are combined with conflicts arising from differences in the regimes and differences in social and economic structures of the individual groups of states together with national conflicts and economic rivalries. The scene of possible conflict thus assumes gigantic proportions.

"Fears of armed struggle in consequence of all these open and hidden dissensions has led, as you know, to an enormous and rapid rearmament on all sides and this in itself can provoke further dangerous conflicts. It was even publicly hinted that during the tension of the last years the Democratic states yielded again and again because on different occasions they were not sufficiently prepared with their armaments to resist pressure and the threat of war; that lack of force and military power made them consent to the annexation of this or that territory or to this or that violation of treaties.

"The future and possibly the rather near future, will show whether and how this will serve the cause of peace and a healthy democratic development of Europe."

Dr. Benes declared he was still an "optimist in spite of everything that has happened," adding that his optimism had come from his education in the ideals of the American and French evolutions.

"As a young student," he said, "I drew my inspiration from the idealism of the free French spirit, the free English parliamentarianism and the noble free spirit of your national traditions, embodied in Washington, Jefferson, and Lincoln. All this was, and is, the expression and the indestructible and undying ideal of human freedom and dignity.

"That is why I am an opimist even today. I am an optimist because once before in my life, I have helped my great predecessor, President Masaryk, to realize these ideals and I have lived to see their great victory, and I am an optimist because I believe firmly that this victory will come again either to us in our struggle or to those who come after us in the struggle. . . .

"I am happy that at the moment of European decline I can here, in an atmosphere of freedom, see, hear and convince myself these ideals are not dead, and that this great noble country carries their flag on high and that it believes, just as I believe, the ultimate victory must be theirs.

"This victory will come and it will be a victory for the spirit of American Democracy."

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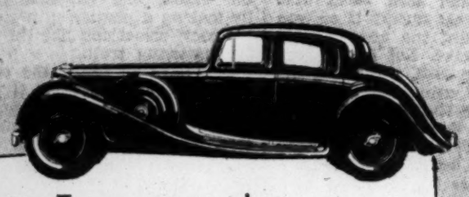

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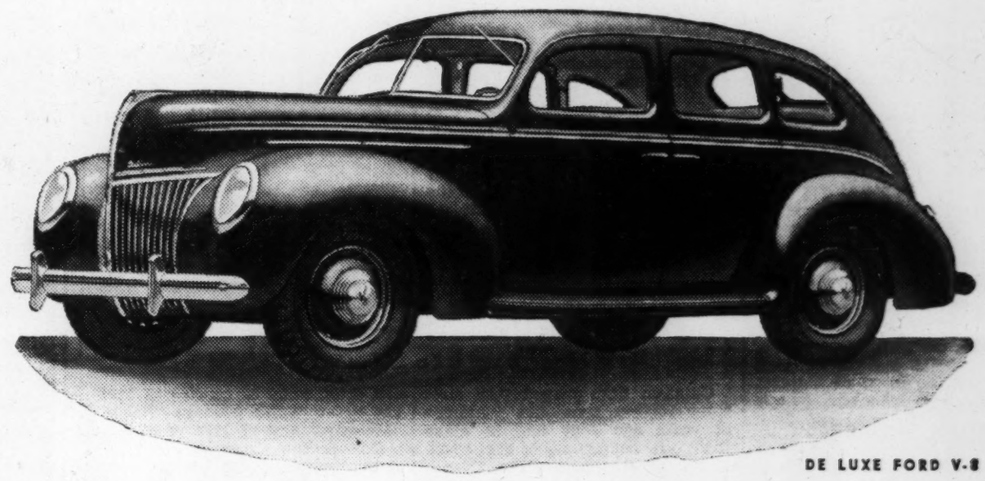
DE LUXE FORD V-8 FORD V-8 MERCURY 8 LINCOLN-ZEPHYR V-12

STYLE LEADERS FOR 1939



DE LUXE FORD V-8

Ford style leadership grows naturally out of our endless effort to build a better car. It is an outward expression of deep-down, clear-through quality. And it has a practical purpose.

Important as beauty may be, it is interesting to realize that utility dictated these changes in style. Beauty may be only a surface matter, but true functional design increases the usefulness of the car as owners drive it day by day during its long life. The style of Ford cars is but evidence of the Ford policy to build the better way.

On the De Luxe Ford, the Mercury and the Lincoln-Zephyr, smart radiator grilles are set low in front. They look better that way—and they permit more efficient cooling. The radiator fan is attached to the front end of the crankshaft, low, in position to draw the outside air directly through the radiator. Thus function guides form.

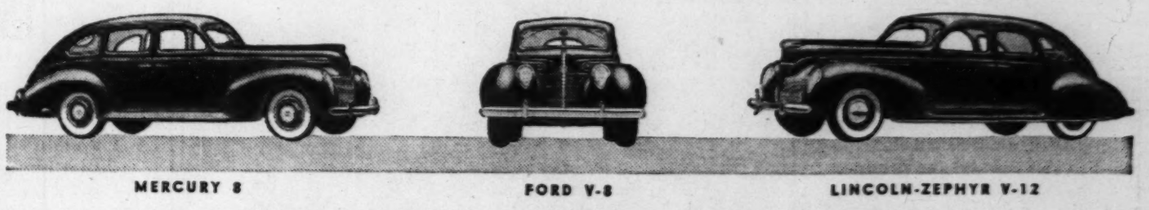
Streamlines flow from end to end, side to side. The windshield slopes neatly. Rear fenders blend into the long rear deck. This gives a handsome effect. But more than mere looks are important here! Streamlining *first* reduces wind-resistance in front and wind-drag behind. Performance is better. Gasoline goes farther.

The cars are low on the ground. This increases the impression of fleetness and grace. But more important, it increases safety! You are more secure, in these cars with the lower center of gravity, than you were in "perched-up" cars of yesterday.

All these are instances to show that style, in itself, is not so important as style with a reason. Form that grows out of function is more than beauty. It is beauty combined with forward-looking engineering. It is a motor car at its modern best!

The unity of the Ford, Mercury and Lincoln-Zephyr family is a unity of *value* as well as of style. The V-type 8-cylinder and 12-cylinder engines . . . the economy of operation . . . the great comfort and safety . . . the appointments . . . the scientific sound-proofing are all typical of Ford value. All are possible at the price because Ford methods, resources and experience make them possible.

Where do Ford, Mercury and Lincoln-Zephyr styles come from? They come from thinking ahead. They come from the *functions* of a car that underlie its outward form. And they represent, we believe we can say, another important step in pioneering by the Ford Motor Company.



MERCURY 8 FORD V-8 LINCOLN-ZEPHYR V-12

FORD MOTOR COMPANY

The Children's Page

A Monday Page

The Sunflower Above the Wall

By D. M. Large

Chapter Eight

A few days later, the Sunflower woke very early with the feeling that something exciting was going to happen that morning.

The very first thing he thought was, "I'm so glad the sun is shining." The next thing was, "The children's picnic is coming down from the big city today."

"They'll be in four big buses," Jamesy said, "and every one of the buses will be full up of children, with a few big people to look after them. They'll stay all the day, and someone will bring food for the whole lot, and they'll eat the food out in the field beyond, and that's why it's called a picnic.

"And me Grannie is to boil the water for them. They'll play games and they'll run races, and then the buses will take them home again in the evening. Me Grannie says very likely some of them never was in the country before, for they live in the very middle of a terrible big town."

Because the children were to spend the day in Mrs. Foley's field, and she was to boil the water for their picnic, Jamesy knew all about them.

"Me Grannie says 'twill be too bad altogether if the day is wet," Jamesy had said, "for they'll have to stay in under the beech tree if it rains, and they won't be able to do half the things they'd like to do. And she says it's just as well we got the oats in, and the rick made, before the picnic came."

No wonder the Sunflower was glad to see the sunshine that morning, and to look at the clear blue sky behind it.

"The children have a lovely day for the picnic," he said over his shoulder to the flowers. But to tell the truth they didn't take very much interest. For one thing, they had never seen Foley's field for themselves, and had no idea at all what a grand place it was for a picnic.

The First Arrivals

But when the first of the buses came with the other three close behind it, and when the cheers of the city children grew louder and louder as they drew nearer, even the pansies wanted to know what the Sunflower could see. He was seeing so much that he told the Holly to tell the flowers they must wait until it was all over.

"There must have been millions of children," he said that evening, "and they had rolls and rolls of colored ribbon flying out of the windows."

One of these ribbons had drifted into the garden and had lain across the Periwinkles, but they said it was only paper.

"It isn't one bit like the ribbons that Miss Katie has in her Sunday hat," they said; for the Periwinkles always noticed what people wore.

The big Sunflower stared at the children, and at the green buses too. He hadn't thought there were so many children in the world, though there were really only a hundred and twenty on the big man's list.

In the Grass Field

As soon as the whistle was blown, there was silence, and the big man told the children to go on through the wooden gate into Mrs. Foley's grass field, for the cows had been sent somewhere else. In the grass field the children were to play games and run races and have their meals, the big man said; and after dinner they were to have ice cream; and when they heard that they cheered again. After dinner, he and the other grown-ups would take them down to the river, but they must not go there without him. And they mustn't harm anything. He said that two or three times before they went into the field.

So they played all sorts of games in the sunshine, and their white faces got quite red, and some of them lay down on the short grass and rolled about, and buried their faces in it as if they loved the feel of it. Then they sat in long rows, and the helpers gave them nice things to eat; and when the tall man said, "Don't forget the ice cream afterwards," they laughed and shouted.

When they couldn't eat any more, the big man told them they had better stay quiet for a while before the ice cream was ready. But they didn't want to stay quiet, and some of the boys came over the gate, and saw the big Sunflower looking down at them. None of them had ever seen as big a flower before, and they stood there and stared.

"He has yalla hair," one of them said, "but he has a terrible brown face, and he must be very near as high as The Pillar." He meant Nelson's Pillar in Dublin, which was the tallest thing they knew, far taller than the Sunflower; but he didn't know that, and was very pleased that they noticed him.

A Tall Man Interrupts

He didn't see one of the boys stoop and lift up a bit of wood, and aim it at him. He never knew one thing about it until he heard something swish past his head, and fall on the garden path. Even then he couldn't believe that the boy had thrown it at him, until he saw him pick up another bit and get ready to throw that too. But the second lump of wood never was thrown, for the tall man came running across the field and caught hold of the boy's arm.

"If you had hit that sunflower," he said, "I would never have taken you on another picnic. I told you not to do any harm to anything while you were here, and then you come and throw things at a grand flower like that. Shame on you, Michael Doyle."

But the big Sunflower felt almost as badly as if the stick had really hit him, and he made up his mind not to tell the other flowers. He felt so badly about it that he was glad to turn his face towards Cloney, for no one had ever thrown anything at him before; and he didn't want to look at them any more.

He was still looking toward the village when the tall man came and stood where he could see him.

"I'm very glad he didn't hit you," he said, "but there are some boys who are always doing things like that; as soon as they see anything stand up straight, especially if it is looking over a high wall the way you are, they want to throw sticks or stones at it. Those boys never saw a flower like you before, and if you could see the houses and streets they live in, I'm sure you would forgive them. Some of them get scarcely any sunlight at all."

The big Sunflower began to feel quite sorry for the city children with the white faces, and when the buses came back and they all got in again, he watched them go out of sight; but there was no cheering.

"They live in the shade," he told the Snapdragons, a little later, "and they never saw a sunflower before."

He didn't say one word about the lump of wood, though he could see it on the path; but when John came back after cutting the grass on the lawn, he picked it up and said, "I dunno where did this come from?"

The sun was going down when the Sunflower dozed, and then woke with a start, for he had been dreaming of the crowds of children, and of the boy who threw the bit of stick.

"They have to live in the shade," he said to himself; and went to sleep again.

(To be continued next Monday)

Photograph by Mrs. Robert Satterwhite

The Adventurous Snowman

I think he's a pretty good ski man,
'Cause he took me a long time to make.
But if I changed my mind,
And pushed from behind
What a funny tumble he'd take!

Whitefoot in the Snow

By Edith M. Patch and Carroll Lane Fenton

It was winter, and Whitefoot was wearing a fur coat. The parts that covered his back were russet brown. The under parts were as white as the snow he ran across. He wore a fur coat in summer, too; but the soft fur was a bit thicker in winter. Dainty seems just the right word to describe a graceful mouse of this sort—from the tips of his broadly curved ears to the tip of his slender tail.

Whitefoot, of course, did not put on snowshoes before he stepped out into the snow. He did not travel on skis, either. His tracks were made by his own feet. He dragged his long tail in the snow as he ran, and that left a narrow line between his deeper foot tracks.

There were the big tracks of four snowshoes, though, that followed along beside Whitefoot's trail. The snowshoes that made those tracks were worn by Bill and Jim. After these brothers tramped across a corner of the meadow, they stopped. Before them lay a pile of stalks that had been dropped near the edge of a corn field.

Following His Tracks

"That's what Whitefoot came for," said Bill. "He took some of the corn last night. See all those places on that ear where he nibbled off the kernels!"

"Must have been Whitefoot," agreed Jim. "There aren't any other tracks here in the fresh snow."

Bill and Jim were trying to learn all they could about Whitefoot. They thought they would each write an essay about him for a school lesson some time the next spring. Bill said perhaps "How Whitefoot Spent the Winter" would be a good title for his essay.

So the brothers went out nearly every day to look at the tracks the mouse made the night before. They were surprised that they could find out so much by just following tracks.

One morning they saw, by the foot prints, that Whitefoot had hurried under a wild gooseberry bush. And there right beside the prickly bush were the marks made in the snow by the wings of a bird swooping down.

"But the screech owl didn't get Whitefoot that time!" said Jim. "You can see where he went away from the bush after the owl flew off."

The boys did not meet Whitefoot during their daytime hikes. The mouse was hiding at home then. But one night when the moon was very bright, they stood near his doorway and saw him come out to eat a piece of cooky and a bit of cheese they had dropped there for him.

If there had been no trees near Whitefoot's prairie walks, he probably would have made a dug-out home under the grassy sod. But an old stump at the edge of the grove really suited him better. He scooped out a hollow bedroom and storeroom in the soft crumbly wood.

A Busy Mouse

Whitefoot was not a lazy mouse. He carried dried grass into his bedroom and made a very good warm bed. He filled his storeroom with food. For a while in the fall, he gathered seeds in the field and along the woods. He did not have to carry them in his paws. He had two cheek pouches inside his mouth. These were as good as little bags or baskets to fill with the food he took home.

One night Whitefoot had a pleasant surprise. There were some good things piled up against the outside of the stump. He didn't know that Bill and Jim had put them there; but he was very happy to find a handful of popcorn, a few cracked nuts, and some sunflower seeds. After he ate all he could, he took the rest inside for other meals.

The next night the mouse found a lot of pumpkin seeds near his stump. So he feasted on them, and took those he couldn't eat just then into his storeroom.

Bill and Jim noticed that these seeds had all disappeared. Then they thought it was fun to bring the seeds to Whitefoot every time their mother cooked squash or made pumpkin pies. The mouse had never had such a big harvest before. His storeroom couldn't hold it all, until he scooped out more of the old wood to make it larger.

In the Spring

When spring came Whitefoot went hunting for some foods that were not seeds. Perhaps he was somewhat tired of squash and pumpkin seeds. Young grasshoppers and some other insects tasted good to him; and he liked a slippery slug, too, for a change.

Whitefoot did not spend all his time on the ground and in his stump. He could climb a tree as well as a squirrel can. Often he would scamper up the rough trunk and run out on a branch and jump from one twig to another.

Bill and Jim saw Whitefoot and some other mice like him having a frolic on the branches one spring morning just before sunrise. The brothers had set up their little tent in the woods near Whitefoot's stump for the night. They slept there, but they woke very early and were too excited to go to sleep again. So they pushed the flap of their tent open and looked out.

Then they saw the mice. Jim grinned. He was thinking that the next time his teacher asked him to write an essay, he would call it, "How Whitefoot Plays Before the Sun Is Up."

(An illustrated article by Dr. Patch and Dr. Fenton appears on this page on the second Monday every month.)

The Muskrat

The muskrat sat on the bank of the lake and sniffed the air curiously. It smelled of damp leaves and newly fallen snow, which meant that autumn had come and he must begin to build his winter home.

He pattered around the brink of the lake, and at last found a spot just suited to his requirements.

Having chosen his site he worked away busily, cutting rushes with his fine teeth and collecting moss from the bottom of the lake to heap up into a pointed pile. The walls did not take long, but it was several weeks before the whole house, standing three feet above the water, was finished, for he had to strengthen it with wet mud which he smeared all over the inside and outside alike. Then he waited for a hard, frosty evening which would freeze the walls of his house and make them proof against all weathers.

When it came, he helped in the business himself by plunging several times into the icy water of the lake and shaking his dripping coat against the inside mud.

That night the first strong winds of winter whistled by, but the muskrat, safe and snug in his home, hardly heard them. To anyone who did not know, his house appeared to be nothing more than a large mound of damp mud surrounded by bulrushes, but to the tiny creature who had made it it was a warm, well-built home, with one room, hidden entrances, and a beautiful lake rippling about its doors. What more, he asked himself, could a muskrat possibly want?

Dolls—Many Kinds

Children have played with dolls since earliest time, but hundreds of years ago they had to make their own out of bits of rag, wood, clay, and even stone. The Eskimo children still make their own dolls out of bits of bone or ivory, dressing them in furs to keep them warm, and caring for them just as you care for your wonderful modern dolls, some of which can even say a few words such as "Hello!" "Mummy," and "I love you!"

One of the oldest, and yet the most ingenious dolls ever made, was an ancient mechanical toy which was found in Egypt. When one pulled a string attached to it, the doll went through all the movements of washing clothes, and was just as clever as the up-to-date toys we buy today.

Most of the modern dolls are dressed like children, but in the old days—one, two, and three hundred years ago—they were nearly always dressed like grown-ups. Some of these dolls still exist, dressed in perfect copies of the clothes worn in Germany, Holland, and England when they were made.

Among the most interesting dolls were the celebrated ones which came from Brunswick. They were made entirely of plaited flax twisted together to form the shape of a child, and were very popular about a hundred years ago.

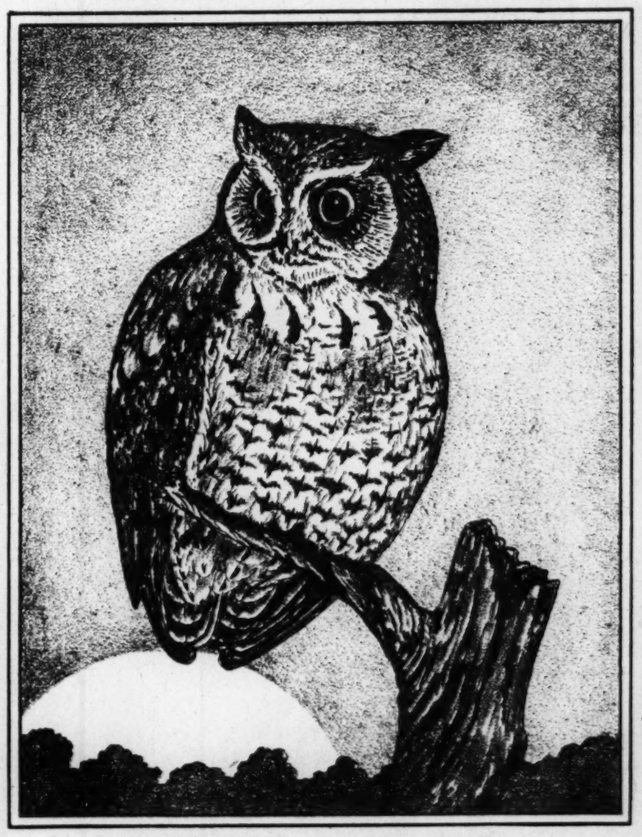
Both Drawings Made by Carroll Lane Fenton for The Christian Science Monitor

Whitefoot Was a Dainty Mouse

Snow Valentines

Secretly and silently
All through the winter night
The snow once made some valentines . . .
She chalked them all in white.
She made a ribbon of a wire
And ruffles of a tree;
And even rusty latticework
She turned to filigree.
She hung her feathers on the wind,
And silvered passing cars.
Her filmy bits of lace she pinned
With fragile, pointed stars . . .
And as she worked she dropped her scraps
In white heaps on the floor;
And, in the morning, everyone
Found pictures at his door.

ROWENA BENNETT



The Screech Owl Perched on a Stump Near By

Obadiah Oswald's Serious Way

Obadiah Oswald is a prickly little beast
With a rather trying temper if you tease him in the least.
He's a serious young fellow, and he never wants to play;
He keeps his nose upon the ground and walks a funny way.
Obadiah Oswald is a baby porcupine,
And although he is so prickly, I would love him to be mine.

I wouldn't try to stroke him, or play with him at all.
I'd let him put himself to bed, rolled up into a ball.
But I'd feed him on the kind of things a porcupine should eat,
And make him very happy, and keep his home quite neat.
And although he is so prickly, I might be prickly too,
If I just had to look at life from Oswald's point of view.

MARY C. HALL

Birds That Clap and Bleat

Have you ever startled a number of pigeons and seen them take flight in a great hurry? If so, you will have heard the odd clapping noise they make. Not having any hands to clap with, they bring the tips of their wings together very sharply above their backs at each stroke. They do this, not because they want to show how pleased they are but because, for the moment, they are frightened.

Whistling Wings

This clapping is one of the bird noises not made with the throat.

Several other kinds of birds make a whirring, or whistling note as they fly, such as the goldeneye, a duck which is quite famous for the whistling of its wings. Another curious bird sound is a loud bleat that the snipe makes at certain seasons. You may have thought that only sheep and lambs, and animals of their kind know how to bleat, but you would change your mind if you happened to be close by when the snipe spreads its outer tail feathers and flies swiftly downwards.

A Drumming Noise

Then there is the lapwing who likes to pretend it is a drummer boy and makes a peculiar drumming noise with its wings when flying.

Most birds can either sing or chirp, but there is one that has never learned to do either and that is the whitestork. But even he is not silent, and contents himself by making a chattering noise with his beak, something like the sound of chattering teeth.

You have all heard the tap-tap of the woodpecker when it drums its beak with rapid hammering movements against the trunk of a tree. They also produce a slower tap when they are sounding wood in search of food for they are actually able to tell, by the noise they make, whether or not there are insects beneath the bark.

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Boston Amusements—Dance, Music, Plays, Art

Humphrey-Weidman Company Give Rousing Dance Concert

By Margaret Lloyd

That modern dance need not be formidable or obscure was proved conclusively last Friday evening, when Doris Humphrey, Charles Weidman, and their distinguished company of men and women dancers gave a program in Jordan Hall that literally exhilarated the audience, sending its members away lighter of step and of heart than they had come. This statement is based not on personal response alone but on observation and those after-comments that always make such an interesting coda to a dance recital.

A Humphrey-Weidman performance may be said to be half in and half out of the theater. It is concert dance of theater quality. It projects more than it demands. It is an interpretation of human life, with implications of drama, of comedy, yet it is never more nor less than dance.

The décor of blocks, dispersed and rearranged according to the requirements of the piece in hand, focuses and provides varied levels for the action. Any more realistic setting of the scene would be out of keeping.

The unusual costumes by Pauline Lawrence are designed first for dancing, at once partaking of and imparting the flavor of the dance they clothe. Miss Lawrence is a wizard at odd color harmonies; at giving grace and flow to a garment while allowing freedom for movement.

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The groups work together with the smooth co-ordination and harmonious interplay of an established repertory company. Wonderful to see them pick up the off-beat, execute the multiple, flexible rhythms that mark the compositions of either of these great modern choreographers—Miss Humphrey or Mr. Weidman.

With Katherine Litz, Beatrice Seckler, Sybil Shearer and Katherine Manning, José Limon, George Bockman and William Bales, for nucleus, the ensemble tapers off to newer-comers at the edges, noticeably only to those who have long known the Humphrey-Weidman standard. And of course the leaders, who have danced from early youth, whose dance training includes other forms than the method which they have for themselves discovered, may always be depended upon for a thoroughly artistic performance.

The newest composition, which closed the program, was Miss Humphrey's farce-fantasy, "Race of Life," derived from James Thurber's cartoons of an American family. It is less funny than report had led us to believe. It is not nearly so witty as Mr. Weidman's "Opus 51." But Miss Humphrey again proved herself the consummate artist she is by identifying herself so completely with the shrewish, coarse-grained creature of the cartoons, when nothing could be more alien to her nature.

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Mr. Limon, in spite of his romantic aspect, showed himself something of a character-humorist (as he has done before in "The Happy Hypocrite") as the pompous Paterfamilias. Mr. Weidman did all he could with the part of the overgrown Child, but it does not begin to measure up to his best roles. Miss Lawrence's white costumes for the trio, faintly suggesting drawings, are inspired. The musical score by Vivian Fine has, like the choreography, amusing passages, especially when the night-club adagio and the bird-like ballet dancers are burlesqued.

Mr. Weidman's clever little masterpiece, "Traditions," done by himself, José Limon and George Bockman, gains with repetition. It is utterly clear without being obvious. The die-hard resistance to a new idea, the slow acceptance of that idea until it also becomes a tradition, is illuminated with comedic detail. Lehman Engel's score leaves silent spaces for the clapping of hands, the swish of bare, sliding feet, that tellingly enhance the effect.

For works of exalting profundity, without strain, there were Miss Humphrey's "Passacaglia," created for the Bennington Festival last summer, and the Processional, Celebration and Conclusion, from her "New Dance," also first produced at Bennington. And here a salute should be made to that illustrious School of Dance for the opportunities for large-scale production it has afforded and the works of strength and power those opportunities have brought forth. A salute also to Wallingford Riegger for his notable musical contribution to "New Dance."

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Probably the Bach purist will always have reservations about the "Passacaglia." Though it was originally a dance form, Bach's composition in C minor was not intended for dancing. Miss Humphrey took a hurdle when she chose that music as the only suitable support to her lofty conception.

Considered as abstract dance, apart from the music, if that is possible, it is an impressive work, of beautifully ordered structure, serene, uplifting in atmosphere. On Friday evening, José Limon, dancing the part created by Mr. Weidman, disturbed somewhat the classic line. Coruscating though he is in his own métier, his approach is too vigorous for the "Passacaglia." The performance also suffered from lack of space and lack of numbers. As this writer remembers it, a larger body of dancers was used in the first production.

The program opener was a dance overture, drawn from themes and phrases in the current repertoire. "To the Dance" is a group invocation that exuberantly sets the mood. Whatever disappointment was felt in its performance on Friday evening was mainly due to the accompaniment from a balky piano, which Lionel Nowak struggled manfully to master, and to which the dancers had not yet become accustomed.

Holmes in Ireland

Burton Holmes closed his 1939 travel series in Symphony Hall Saturday afternoon with a delightful lecture on Ireland. Mr. Holmes seems to have a special feeling for Ireland and for the Irish people. He told several good stories which could have originated only in Ireland; such as the one about the hotel porter who, asked when the next mail would be in, replied, "The next mail's in, sir." Mr. Holmes even gets a good Irish accent.

Landing his travel guests in Cobh, formerly Queenstown, the lecturer led them through Cork to the River Lee and thence to Blarney Castle, where he showed very realistic pictures of the ceremony of kissing the Blarney stone. Many other castles (including Adele Astaire's) were shown, and innumerable lovely scenes of the country-side. Some of Mr. Holmes' pictures of country scenes and peasant faces took on qualities of art.

The most novel views of the afternoon were those of the vanished Ballybunion Mono-Railway, now revived with the aid of motion pictures the lecturer took years ago. This contraption, which, astride a raised rail, ran its ten-mile course regularly, was surely one of the wonders of the western world.

Galway and the Aran Islands, with their prehistoric fortifications, the ancient Claddagh, now, alas, being modernized, a tinkers' caravan in Connemara next engaged the attention. Then a side trip into Ulster, and a journey down the eastern coast, through the St. Patrick country, to Dublin, where we saw the usual sights, including the Lord Mayor in his regalia.

The series of five lectures has been very successful this year. The last two were sold out. There is some expectation that next year Mr. Holmes will resume his former custom of giving each lecture on Friday evening as well as on Saturday afternoon.

To Play in Worcester

Nicolas Slonimsky, pianist, Boston; Alfredo de Saint Malo, violinist, of Panama, and Gerard Haft, cellist, of The Netherlands, will give a concert at the Worcester Art Museum Wednesday evening, for museum members. The program includes music by Grieg, Bloch, Beethoven, Stravinsky, and Bach.

To Sing in Boston

J. Abresch

Thelma Jerguson

Soprano, who will make her debut here at Jordan Hall, Tuesday evening, Feb. 14.

Art Exhibitions

Boston Art Club New Gallery—Paintings by Clyde Stafford. Through Feb. 25. 12 to 5.

Boston City Club—Paintings by Barbara Sears. Through Feb. 20.

Boston Center for Adult Education—Oils and pencil sketches by Frank M. Rines. Through Feb. 25. 9 a. m. to 9 p. m. Saturday 9 a. m. to 12 m. 79 Mt. Vernon Street.

Copley Society—Exhibition of landscapes by Iva John Matheson. Through Feb. 17.

Goodman-Walker — Modern French and American paintings.

Holman's Print Shop—Washington and Lincoln exhibition through February.

Institute of Modern Art, 270 Dartmouth Street—Exhibition of sculptures and drawings of Despiau and Maillol. Also drawings of Spanish War by children, in the library. Through Feb. 26. Week days 10 a. m. to 5. Sundays 2-5.

The New Gallery, 306 Berkeley Street—Exhibition of ski paintings, ship portraits and abstracts by John D. Aiken. Through Feb. 18.

Rice Studio Gallery, 15 Marlborough Street—Exhibition of oils and pastels of Roman Pickarski. Through Feb. 19.

Society of Arts and Crafts—Exhibition of craftwork and applied design.

Twentieth Century Club—Exhibition of paintings by Joseph Tepper. Through Feb. 24.

Children's Museum (Jamaica Plain)—Open daily except Mondays from 9 to 5, and Sundays 2 to 5. Exhibits on Ancient Egypt, Africa, and Asia Minor. Also articles carried in Japanese school bags. Arts and crafts in Scandinavia.

Fogg Museum of Art—Open daily 9 to 5, except Sundays and legal holidays. Loan exhibition: Graphic Art of the 15th century in Prints and Books. The Art of Walt Disney-explanatory material. Old Master Drawings. Safavid Paintings. Through March 11.

Germanic Museum—Open week days from 9 a. m. to 5 p. m.

Isabella Stewart Gardner Museum—Open Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, 10-4, music at 2:45; Sundays, 1-4, music at 2; admission free. Children under eight not admitted. Closed on national holidays.

Nancy Coleman Paul McGrath Gertrude Lawrence Fred Leslie

Four of the players in "Susan and God," Rachel Crothers' play at the Shubert.

Plays in Prospect

Five Kings—At the Colonial starting Feb. 27. Joint production by the Theater Guild and Mercury Theater, using parts of the texts of the Shakespearean chronicle plays. Orson Welles will be Falstaff, and Burgess Meredith, Prince Hal.

West of Broadway—At the Wilbur, beginning March 6. Ruth Chatterton in a play by Marguerite Roberts previously called "Farewell Performance." Auriol Lee is in charge of staging it, and Albert Lewis is the producer. The cast includes Walter Abel, James Bell, Josephine Hull, Will Geer, and Jeanne Dante.

Gilbert and Sullivan—At the Copley, beginning March 6. Federal Theater company from New York for two weeks with a repertory including "The Mikado," "Pinafore," "Trial by Jury," "Gondoliers," an "Pirates of Penzance."

Skylark—At the Shubert, beginning March 13. Play by Samson Raphaelson with Gertrude Lawrence in the principal part. She will move to the new play after "Susan and God" has completed its run in Boston.

Composers' Forum Laboratory

Music by American composers was brought forward Friday night at the Composers' Forum Laboratory, held in Faelten Hall, with Dean Winslow Hanscom acting as master of ceremonies. It was an evening of less conventional music than has sometimes been experienced at these gatherings.

The program opened with a trio of choral works by Lowell Mason (1792-1872), the first of which was an ode, "My Name Is Water," followed by "Flowers, Wildwood Flowers," and an anthem, "I Was Glad When They Said Unto Me." The singers were Mmes. Evelyn Ford, Helen Mahler, Jeska Stone, and Myrtle White, and Messrs. Paul Bently, William Broadbent, Walter Hall, and William Searle. Mr. Hanscom conducted and the numbers were sung a cappella. There followed a Sonata for Violin and Pianoforte by Werner Josten, performed by Stanley Benson (violin) and Hazel Hallett (pianoforte). The remainder of the program was given over to works by Heinrich Gebhard, the first of which was a group of songs, "Pageant," "Rain Before Daybreak," and "Flower 'Phone." The singer was Jeska Stone, and Mr. Gebhard was at the pianoforte. A String Quartet stood next, and the players were Messrs. Stanley Benson, Henry Kramer, Howard Rollier, and Clark Putnam. The concluding items were a pair of works for two pianofortes. "Night in an Egyptian Garden" and "Roller Skaters' Carnival." The pianists were Helen Coates and the composer.

Lowell Mason held an unusual position in the musical history of this country. His interest in the school children of America is well known but his endeavor to provide them with material for singing is perhaps less familiar. The first pair of numbers were composed especially for performance by children, and "Flowers, Wildwood Flowers," was actually the first song to be publicly sung by American schoool children. The date was Aug. 14, 1838. Although this trio of compositions by Mason have a certain naiveté for listeners of today, it is to the credit of Mr. Hanscom that they were presented last night and acceptably sung.

The Josten item proved much less rewarding, not because it was somewhat dissonant, but because the material was of slender value. The work is very much too self-conscious although the writing is clear cut. The performance was fluent and intelligent.

Mr. Gebhard has been recognized for some time as one of Boston's most talented pianists. His work as composer is perhaps less known, but his offerings last night revealed a writer with a sense of humor flowing from a facile pen. He also disclosed a thorough knowledge of musical structure and a feeling for melody which was refreshing. His "Roller Skaters' Carnival" would probably have "stopped the show" if it had not ended it. His works were admirably performed and brought enthusiastic applause from an audience which packed the hall to the doors and occupied all available standing room. G. M. S.

Purcell Opera for Harvard

On March 14 and 15, the Lowell House Musical Society will present "King Arthur," an opera by John Dryden and Henry Purcell. The place will be the Louis Quatorze Dining Hall of Lowell House. These performances will mark the American première of the opera. A cast of more than 100 actors, dancers, singers, and musicians has been assembled from all musical and dramatic groups in Harvard University and Radcliffe College. Among the organizations furnishing participants are the Harvard Glee Club and the Radcliffe Choral Society, the Harvard University and Radcliffe Orchestras, the Harvard Dramatic Club and the Radcliffe Idler, and the Radcliffe Dance Group.

This is the second all-University-Radcliffe opera presented by Lowell House, the first being on April 20 of last year. At that time, a similar but smaller cast than the present one put on "Dido and Aeneas," another seventeenth century operatic revival, by Nahum Tate and Henry Purcell. It was the Boston debut of that opera.

The Lowell House Musical Society, oldest of the House musical groups, was established during the first year of Lowell House, in the early spring of 1931. For six years, its programs consisted of chamber music concerts by professional artists almost exclusively. Independently of the Society, a Lowell House Glee Club made its appearance in 1933, and gave numerous concerts of English madrigals, eighteenth-century rounds, and folk songs. Several harpsichord recitals with the accompaniment of the chorus, also were given.

Last year the House Glee Club merged with the Musical Society in presenting the first opera.

This year's opera will be given against elaborate settings. There will be a harpsichord in addition to the orchestra, and costumes will be in the style of the period. Called a "dramatic opera" by Dryden, "King Arthur" was first presented in 1691 at the Queen's Theater in London and ran through many successful performances in the eighteenth and early nineteenth centuries. Dryden's "King Arthur" is believed to mark the first arrival of Arthur on the modern stage.

Last year, on March 3, 1938, selections from the opera were sung at a joint Harvard and Radcliffe concert, conducted by Mlle. Nadia Boulanger at Sanders Theater.

Inquiries about tickets should be addressed to L. F. Ebb, Lowell House K-52, Cambridge.

'Thaïs' in Revival

Massenet's "Thaïs," which the Metropolitan Opera Association will give in the Boston Opera House the evening of March 24, is attracting attention as a revival in both New York and Boston. It was last given here Feb. 10, 1930. The Metropolitan presented it last Friday (Feb. 10) for the first time since 1925.

Mary Garden created the title role in this country while making her American début in 1907. Geraldine Farrar sang the role 16 times at the Metropolitan and Jeritza 17 times. Now Marjorie Lawrence, young and beautiful Australian soprano, whose Salome took New York by storm last year, will make her Boston début as Thaïs. Opposite her as Athanael will be John Charles Thomas, whose last operatic appearance in Boston was in "La Traviata" in 1931.

To Give Joint Recital

A free recital by two members of Boston University's college of music faculty will be given Wednesday night, Feb. 15, at 8:30 in Jacob Sleeper Hall, 688 Boylston Street.

Gladys deAlmeida, soprano, and Raymond Havens, pianist, will give the joint concert.

Miss deAlmeida will sing a group of Portuguese songs in addition to selections by Brahms, Schumann, and Strauss.

Mr. Havens will play Beethoven's sonata in E Major; "Liebestod" by Wagner-Liszt; "A Night in Granada" by Debussy; "The Girl and the Nightingale" by Granados; "Scherzo in b flat minor" by Chopin.

Pianist

Strem Studio

Theresa Calamara

She will be heard in Boston at Jordan Hall at an early date.

Concert Calendar

Brown Hall—Concert by the Converse Club. Stanley Hassell, conductor. 8:15. Feb. 13.

Germanic Museum, Harvard University—Fifth in the series of organ recitals by E. Power Biggs. 8:15. Feb. 13.

Jordan Hall—Recital by Thelma Jerguson, soprano. Paul Eisler at the piano. 8:30. Feb. 14.

Symphony Hall—Youth Symphony Concert with Wheeler Beckett conducting seventy members of the Boston Symphony Orchestra. 3:30. Feb. 15.

Hotel Statler—Fifth in the series of Boston Morning Musicales. Joint recital by Kerstin Horborg, soprano, and Carl Hartmann, tenor. 11 a. m. Feb. 15.

Wellesley College, Alumnae Hall—Fourth in the series of concerts. Jascha Heifetz will play a program of violin music. Feb. 16.

Sanders Theater—Concert by the Boston Symphony Orchestra. Dr. Serge Koussevitzky, conductor. 8. Feb. 16.

Symphony Hall—Sixteenth matinee concert by the Boston Symphony Orchestra. Myra Hess, piano soloist. Dr. Serge Koussevitzky, conductor. 2:30. Feb. 17.

Jordan Hall—Advanced Students' Recital. Open to the public without charge. 8:15. Feb. 17.

Symphony Hall—Sixteenth evening concert by the Boston Symphony Orchestra. Myra Hess, piano soloist. Dr. Serge Koussevitzky, conductor. 8:15. Feb. 18.

Hotel Vendome—Ninety-fifth concert by the Boston Flute Players' Club. 3:30. Feb. 19.

Suffolk University—University Concert. Program by Oliver Daniel, pianist. Auditorium. 3:15. Feb. 19.

More of 'The Doctors'

The Ford Hall Forum Players will continue the run of Paul and Claire Sifton's play, "The Doctors," for an additional fortnight at the Barn, 36 Joy Street. It will be given now on Thursday, Friday, and Saturday evenings through March 4.

Opening

Susan and God—At the Shubert Theater. Rachel Crothers' comedy as produced by John Golden with a cast including Gertrude Lawrence, Paul McGrath, and Edith Atwater. Three weeks engagement. Curtain at 8:30.

News of the Stage

'Henry IV' Continues

Maurice Evans will continue "Henry IV" in New York through April 1, instead of closing the engagement after a month's run as had been planned. According to reports in New York, receipts for the first two weeks have surpassed those for "Richard II" or "Hamlet."

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'Stars' on Broadway

As everyone expected, Dwight Deere Wiman's revue, "Stars in Your Eyes," received a cordial welcome in New York. Richard Watts, Jr., of the Herald Tribune had some doubts about the book but none about Jimmie Durante and Ethel Merman. He recommended the show as "a pleasant addition to the season's list of musical comedies."

Brooks Atkinson of the Times also enjoyed himself at the first performance and informed his readers that "if Miss Merman and Mr. Durante take the prizes, everyone else is entitled to a bow and a regular varsity yell."

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Blackbirds Arrive

After weeks of delay, since its brief testing in Boston, Lew Leslie's "Blackbirds" opened Saturday night in New York. Mr. Watts of the Herald Tribune felt that the entertainment had some points in its favor—citing specifically Miss Lena Horne and Joyce Beasley—but he suspected that as a whole it is not sturdy enough for Broadway competition.

Mr. Atkinson, however, couldn't discover a single first-rate number in the show, and found nothing on the stage quite so remarkable as the sight of Mr. Leslie "working his head off in the orchestra pit."

To Greet Mlle. Boulanger

A reception to Nadia Boulanger, distinguished visiting instructor and lecturer from Paris, will take the place of the regular Open House concert at the Longy School of Music in Cambridge, Tuesday evening. Invitations are being sent out to faculty, students, and those who regularly attend the Tuesday evening programs.

Mlle. Boulanger conducted the gala Philharmonic concert, given in her honor, at Carnegie Hall, New York City, Saturday evening. She has been on a whirlwind tour of the Middle West since her arrival in the United States early in January, giving concerts and lectures in Cleveland, Columbus, Oberlin, Dayton, Chicago, Detroit, Pittsburgh, Philadelphia, St. Louis, and New York. In several cities she gave three and four programs a day for various groups, as well as lectures at schools and colleges.

Mlle. Boulanger arrived in Cambridge last Monday to begin her lectures at the Longy School and the general course held at Radcliffe.

Conservatory Orchestra

Conducted by Quincy Porter, Dean of the Faculty of the New England Conservatory of Music, the Conservatory Orchestra will give its fourth concert of the season in Jordan Hall, Wednesday evening. "Threnody," by Paul Creston of New York, holder of a Guggenheim Fellowship, will have its first performance in Boston. It will be followed by the Concerto Grosso for string orchestra with piano obbligato by Ernest Bloch, who will conduct the Boston Symphony Orchestra later in the season. Other numbers on the program are Gluck's Overture to "Iphigenia in Aulis" and Brahms' Symphony No. 1 in C minor. The public is invited to attend. Upon application to the Conservatory tickets will be sent without charge.

Skis and Ships in Paint

By Dorothy Adlow

Ski paintings, ship portraits, and abstractions by John D. Aiken are on view at the New Gallery, 306 Berkeley Street.

Mr. Aiken works in varying forms of water color from the straight transparent pigment to the opaque tempera reinforced with poster paint. That he is interested in experiment, and novel effects in aquarelle is aparent at the New Gallery. At his best, his pictures are strong and expressive; in his weaker moments he relaxes his forceful hold upon the pigment, and it seems to flow without discipline.

There are in opaque pigment three clear—portrayals of sailing boats. They are made in more decorative and stylized manner than the skiing pictures in which the painter tries to convey the charged activity of sportsmen who let themselves loose upon snowclad mountains. Mr. Aiken's ski pictures are among the most exciting we have seen of the subject. He undertakes difficult perspectives and seems to handle the illusion efficiently.

There are other subjects which hold his attention, some for atmospheric interest, some for form. On the whole, Mr. Aiken holds to a clear and somewhat poetic naturalism. His abstractions seem something of a surprise, for which we are not prepared. So much the more interesting to find a painter bothered or fascinated by the inner workings of design.

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Goodman-Walker Galleries

Although they have altered their exhibiting policy this season, the Goodman-Walker Galleries are showing with informality to such visitors as are interested a group of interesting oils, water colors, and drawings by modern painters, some from Paris, some Americans.

Included are miniatures by Thomas Benton, better known as muralist and critic of American life and history. These little pictures, small as they are in measurement, show scope and largeness of concept. They, too, relate to the American scene, and possess the journalistic descriptive character. Mr. Benton possesses craftsmanship which none can deny, even those who might wish that it were energized with a loftier motive.

There are some pictures by André Derain in his sombre classical mood strengthened by solid constructional design after the manner of Paul Cézanne. There are some brilliant and casual drawings by the sophisticated Raoul Dufy. Goodman-Walker will show the Inquirer other canvasses by contemporary artists of distinction.

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Children's Art Center

On view at the Children's Art Center, 36 Rutland Street, are the water colors of Priscilla Ordway of Newton. In a modest repertory of pictures, Miss Ordway displays a special aptitude with water color. She respects the inherent qualities of the medium and manipulates her brush with authority.

Her subjects draw upon the New England seacoast and countryside, and dwell upon the rustic and peaceful and restful qualifications of the communities portrayed. Miss Ordway maintains a sense of balance and she invariably attaches her material to a well-thought-out pattern of design.

Supplementing the water colors are several portraits of birds and animals drawn with lithographic pencil.

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For Boston Museum

In the forecourt of the Museum of Fine Arts, there are on view several paintings which have been acquired recently by the Museum. It is interesting to observe how many pictures have been purchased for the painting department of the museum in recent months, apparently under the sponsorship of the new curator, Mr. Constable. Artists of varied schools are represented and thus far we are given no reason to believe that the Museum is to specialize in its purchases.

Of outstanding interest is a picture, "The Last of Old Westminster," executed early in the career of J. M. Whistler. It is not the type of scene which is popularly associated with the name of this painter, for at this stage the artist had not acquired his impressionistic tastes.

Another American who joins the ranks is Edward Hopper, who has become known for his objective depictions of the American scene. He is represented by a water color which has been executed in more of a personal mood and which possesses a poetic implication generally lacking in Hopper's pictures. "First Branch of the White River," painted recently, points the way to a new tendency. It is gratifying to find this American seeking to enlarge his artistic scope, for apparently he has reached a maximum of expression in his erstwhile, well-known style.

Another acquisition, "Schoolmaster with his Pupils" by Aert de Gelder, will be of interest to those who admire Rembrandt. He was one of the last of the many pupils of the master, and he was inclined to imitate the later and fully matured style which is notable for its broader and freer handling and increasingly profound mood.

Finally, there is an interesting still life by the Spaniard, Luis Melendez. After the still life of today, represented in an abstracted or expressionistic or highly plastic fashion, these earlier still lifes seem dark, tight, and literal. Nevertheless, skill and refinement have gone into their making.

A New Women's Symphony

The Women's Symphony Orchestra of Boston, with a personnel of 55, conducted by Stanley Hassell, will make its first appearance in March.

Amusements

NEW YORK CITY

RAYMOND MASSEY in ABE LINCOLN IN ILLINOIS
By ROBERT E. SHERWOOD
PLYMOUTH THEATRE, W. 45 St. Cir. 6-9156
Evgs. 8:35. Orch. $3.30; Balcony $2.75 to $1.10
Mats. WED. and SAT. 2:30—$2.75 to $1.10
(Extra Matinee Thursday, February 23)

Seats on sale at Box Office for All Performances
D'OYLY CARTE GILBERT & SULLIVAN OPERA CO. from London OPERAS
Tues., "IOLANTHE"; Wed., "THE GONDOLIERS"; Thurs., "COX AND BOX" and "H. M. S. PINAFORE"; Fri., "TRIAL BY JURY" and "PIRATES OF PENZANCE"; Sat., "THE YEOMEN OF THE GUARD."
MARTIN BECK THEATRE, 45 St. W. of 8 Ave. Cir. 6-6363. Evgs. 8:15. Mats. Wed. and Sat. 2:15

"THE SEASON'S UNCHALLENGED SMASH HIT."—N. Y. Times.
OLSEN & JOHNSON'S Musical Revue
HELLZ A POPPIN
WINTER GARDEN, B'way and 50 St. Evs. 8:30
Evgs. $1.10-$3.30, ex. Sat., hol. eves and hols.
Mats. Wed., Thurs., Sat., Feb. 13 and 14

"Must bring us all to our feet cheering."—Watts, Herald Trib.
MAURICE EVANS presents
HENRY IV (Part I)
MAURICE EVANS as FALSTAFF
Mady CHRISTIANS ● Henry EDWARDS
ST. JAMES Thea., W. 44 St. Lac. 4-4664
Evgs. 8:30. Mats. WED. and SAT., 2:30.

WALTER HUSTON in the Musical Hit
KNICKERBOCKER HOLIDAY Cast and Chorus of 50
By MAXWELL ANDERSON and KURT WEILL
46th ST. THEATRE, W. of B'way. Cir. 6-6975
Evgs. 8:30. Next Matinee Saturday, 2:30.

William GAXTON and Victor MOORE in VINTON FREEDLEY'S Musical Hit
LEAVE IT TO ME!
with SOPHIE TUCKER and TAMARA
By Cole Porter BELLA and SAMUEL SPEWACK
IMPERIAL THEA., W. 45th St. Evs. 8:30
Mats. Today and Saturday at 2:30

"Ethel Waters magnificent."—Herald Tribune
GUTHRIE McCLINTIC presents
ETHEL WATERS in MAMBA'S DAUGHTERS
by DU BOSE and DOROTHY HEYWARD
EMPIRE B'way and 40th St. Evs. 8:40
MATS. WED and SAT. 2:40

It is all magnificent."—Whipple, W.-Tel.
ONE FOR THE MONEY
A New Musical Revue
BOOTH THEA., W. 45th St. Evgs. 8:40
Mats. Wednesday and Saturday, 2:40

MATS. TODAY, THURS. & SAT. at 2:40
"The audience was practically thrown into the aisles in hysterics."—Mantle, News
JOHN C. WILSON'S NEW HIT
BEATRICE LILLIE in SET TO MUSIC
A REVUE by NOEL COWARD
with RICHARD HAYDN
MUSIC BOX, 45 St. W. of B'way. CI. 6-4626

Matinee Today at 2:40 55c to $2.20
A SPECTACULAR PLAY ABOUT AMERICA
THE AMERICAN WAY
with FREDRIC MARCH (in Person)
CENTER THEATRE — Rockefeller Center
49th St. and 6th AVE. — COlumbus 5-5474
Evs. 55c-$2.50. Mats. Tom'w, Wed. & Sat. 55c-$2.20

EDDIE DOWLING presents
PAUL VINCENT CARROLL'S COMEDY
The WHITE STEED
JESSICA TANDY, GEORGE COULOURIS, BARRY FITZGERALD
BROADHURST Thea., W. 44th St. Evgs. 8:40. 55c-$2.20. Mats. Wed. and Sat. at 2:40, 55c-$2.20

BOSTON

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TUES. to SAT. EVES at 8.30
MATINEE SATS ONLY at 2.30

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Fine Arts
SEATS MAY BE RESERVED
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SHUBERT — TONIGHT — 8:30 — Mat. Wed.
JOHN GOLDEN presents
Gertrude LAWRENCE in SUSAN AND GOD
with PAUL McGRATH by RACHEL CROTHERS
Evgs. 55c-$2.75. Mats. 55c-$2.20.

METROPOLITAN
"JESSE JAMES"
IN TECHNICOLOR
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The selected group of theatrical and motion picture advertisements appearing on this page of the Monitor each day serves as an excellent guide to good entertainment.

The Home Forum

A Jar of Wild Hymettus Honey

YESTERDAY I bought a jar of wild Hymettus honey. There were a hundred things to tempt my eye in the shop where I found it. I saw there bright scarves holding warmth against the winter winds, woven of colors to cheer the heart when all the world would be white with snow. On the shelves were boxes of writing-paper the color of dusky rose; necklaces of curiously carved beads; bracelets of silver making a music as they touched; squares of lace like spiders' dreams; and crystal bottles that caught a thousand lights.

The shopkeeper was a quiet, wise little man who smiled and waited for me to make my choice. Suddenly I looked up and on a high shelf I saw a row of jars, simply shaped, but of a blue not like any sky or any flower, a strange blue that called to me with a magical voice. The shopkeeper followed my eyes, reached up for a jar and placed it in my hands, smooth, round, with a narrow gold cord at the neck, and wax covering the top.

* * *

"THIS IS A jar of wild Hymettus honey," he said. "It is made of Kutahia ware," and he went on in the tone of one launched on a favorite subject: "This ware was first made in Persia many centuries ago, and later it was brought to Anatolia where the art flourished in the village of Kutahia. The descendants of those early potters have been scattered by wars and deportations, but they still make this ware in Greece and Jerusalem."

"But why do they call it Hymettus honey?" I asked.

He beamed at me. Evidently he, too, found a charm in the blue jar. "When the wild thyme blossoms on Mount Hymettus, the native bee-keepers carry their apiaries up on the mountain and leave them there for the season. So the honey received its name, and since the days of Homer poets and epicures have praised its delectable flavor."

As I watched him wrap the jar lovingly in a strong, square box, in my mind echoed the unconscious poetry of the words, "When the wild thyme blossoms." They lingered with me as I carried the jar through the streets of the largest city in the world. Dusk was falling as I reached home, and the familiar rooms were quiet as if in anticipation.

* * *

I WENT TO the sun porch, carefully unwrapped the jar and put it on a dull yellow plate on the low table. It was beautiful in the last rays of the setting sun, making the whole room glow with its color. I sat and fed my eyes on the blue. Perhaps, I thought, it were wiser to leave the treasure unopened; perhaps the honey would be better untasted, merely imagined. But, like Pandora, I could not resist seeing what was under the lid; so at last I dipped the waxed top in hot water and the wax fell away, revealing a blue lid with its small knob at the top.

When I lifted the lid, suddenly the room was filled with a fragrance as of many gardens. I tipped the jar and watched the honey move like a dark, golden wave up and up, almost over the brim. Then, with a thin silver spoon, I dipped up a small measure and tasted it. It was now almost dark, but the honey's flavor brought me again the awareness of flowers distilled in sun, of the bright sea and summer winds! It was not like any honey I had ever tasted, a curious blend of the delicate and the pungent—arresting, yet elusive.

* * *

NOW IT WAS almost dark. I lit a candle on the table and, as I sat looking at the jar, I began to wonder what there might be in this jar of honey. For my mind, dulled a little with details of the world, seemed to wake out of its sleep from the first moment I had seen the blue jars on the high shelf. Now I began to remember the past and what the poets had written. I got down the green book from the row of old favorites and read again:

> The tree frog's note was heard; the crested lark
> Sang with the goldfinch; turtles made their moan
> And o'er the fountain hung the gilded bee.

The blue jar glowed as I read on:

> I heard the sea and far away could mark
> Where that unalterable waste expands
> Its seven-fold sapphire from the mournful sands.

I turned the page:

> The honey seeking paused not
> The air thundered their song.

* * *

SOMEWHERE A CLOCK struck and I went in to the next room, for there was food to prepare and the table to set. As I worked, I could see the jar and the yellow plate in the light of the candle; and suddenly the plates seemed to grow smooth and sturdy in my hands, the milk flowed white as snow from the earthenware pitcher, and the fruit on the white plate glowed with the dark beauty of late orchards. The globes of the grapes were purple and yellow and red. The bay leaves were piled high, the figs washed and shining with water. The oil was sweet for the salad. Over the porch table hung the ivy in an amethyst bowl, trailing its leaves, turning them ever away from the darkness to the light.

As I worked, the words Hymettus, asphodel, Kutahia, wild thyme made a music for my moving. I realized now far from the age of wonder I had gone, lost in the busy days. I had forgotten:

> "The gods of the winged shoe
> With the silver hounds sniffing at the traces,"

and now again all the poetry and the legend and the beauty of Greece was mine—recaptured in the jar of Hymettus honey!

S. V. A. A.

Ski Song

HERE on the hill we pause for flight
Over a trackless sea of white,
A silver sea of moonlit snow—
Now with a slow, soft swish we go!

The mast of a passing ship, that pine;
See, how the moon's traced a cold black line
On the curve of her battered old poop rail,
And Vega hangs caught in her threadbare sail!

With stars overhead and stars below
Where snowy diamond crystals glow,
The song of our skis is the song of wings,
A soft, swift skimming of white gull's wings.

For track or trail we have no need,
Flying stars follow our flying lead.
As down in the valley we swoop on our wings
Everything in the white world sings.

Space and time are left behind
Where city lights gleam and pathways bind.
Here we are free to fly through the snow
Over the hills as the white hares go.

White spray splashes our faces with light
As on we skim through the limitless night;
Over the hills and over the snow,
Sweet is the song of our skis below.

KATHRYN HALL

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR — Photograph by Alinari, Florence

A PORTRAIT OF A WOMAN: *By Rodolfo Ghirlandaio*

THIS noble portrait in the Pitti Gallery in Florence, which was painted by Rodolfo Ghirlandaio, is a fine example of portraiture in a great age of painting. Majestic it is in its statuesque dignity, in the calm and breadth with which the subject is treated, in the sober richness of the whole composition.

Rodolfo, or Ridolfo, Ghirlandaio was the son of the great Domenico Ghirlandaio and was born in 1483. Member of a family of artists, for both his father's brothers, David and Benedetto, distinguished themselves in painting or mosaic work, the boy showed marked ability. He was considered "one of the best draughtsmen" and won the affection of all, especially of Raphael, then studying art in Florence.

Vasari states that "the works which issued from Ridolfo's shop" were "countless, with numerous portraits": and such a portrait as this gentlewoman would serve to ensure a high rank to any painter. The molding of the face is masterly; and, grave as is the general treatment, the decorative details of the headdress, the few loose strands of hair, the rich creamy and ivory tones of the pleated chemisette with its decorated edge, and the puffs where the loose sleeves button to the shoulder, all contribute forcibly to the ample and harmonious stateliness of the composition.

"The Books Did It!"

OUR first social season in Edinburgh—for we had been there in earlier years as travellers—began before we had returned from delivering our letters of introduction and continued in ever-widening circles after the first stone had been dropped into the pool. . . .

Wherever we went, to teas, or luncheons, or dinners, we met delightful people and those delightful people introduced us to more delightful people, and those d. p.'s to still more d. p.'s, and so on, in an enchanting arithmetical progression, very different from the one I toiled over in my school-days.

"The books did it!" as my sister always said. . . .

As the children in "The Birds' Christmas Carol" first endeared Kate Douglas Wiggin to the American public, so earnest little Timothy and bewitching Lady Gay unlocked for her all sorts of portals—cottage doors, middle-class entrances, and castle gateways across the water.

The "Christmas Carol" has been the prime favorite, perhaps, of all my sister's books in this country: in Great Britain it stands second to "Timothy's Quest," and it was, in the beginning, as the chronicler of this small hero's adventures that the authoress was best known in London, Edinburgh, and Dublin society, while, once introduced, her international stories cemented the bonds of friendship. During Charles Dickens's visit to Boston in 1842, he said at a Birthday Dinner at Papanti's Hotel: "At every new act of kindness on the part of the American public, I think to myself, That's for Oliver!—I should not wonder if that were meant for Smike!—I have no doubt that is intended for Nell! And thinking these things I have become a much happier, certainly, but a more sober and retiring man than I ever was before."

"The books did it!"—and for my sister, seated on what she would herself have styled one of the lower hills of literature, as well as for the immortal Charles upon his mountain peak, the love of the public for the children of their dreams made them not only much happier, but more sober, because to whom much is given, of him also much will be required.—From "Kate Douglas Wiggin As Her Sister Knew Her," by NORA ARCHIBALD SMITH. (Boston: Houghton Mifflin.)

Ancient Theatres Of Athens

THESE two theatres, lying on the slope of the Acropolis, seemed to confirm by their structure and in their proportions not only the intimate relationship of the audience to the players, but also the attitude of its audiences as celebrants in the temples above. These were theatres in the open air, but not what we now call open-air theatres. They are less "Greek" in appearance than any of the many now in the Western world. They are as "theatrical" as it was possible for theatres in their ages to be. The austerity of earlier theatres, the unscenic "natural" stage, existed because they were primitive in the sense of uninventiveness. The theatres of Aeschylus through Aristophanes had façades and all the variety of scenic devices, continually added to by the dramatists to liberate themselves from tight inflexible literary forms. Aside from religious conventions, the dramatists were invariably occupied in trying to get around the limitations imposed by the dramatic discussion of tragic events which had taken place in the interior of the stage façade of a temple or king's palace. There is no justification for the belief in some imaginary "abstract theatre" in either the extant theatres, or in the records. The plays, which are the chief records, were as realistic as was possible within the conventions, not the least of which was the fact that only three actors spoke.

The very many masks of the Greek theatre, aside from their acoustical function (they were in fact the microphones of their day) were "primitive" only in their realistic aspect, and as a short cut to characterization. These rather literal and immediately recognizable character masks surely saved the actors much work. But to argue that the masks were "symbolic" save in that literal sense, is to insist on just the type of mystery no Greek audience would have tolerated. Even the symbolic idea of the Chorus, at which imaginary altar the too aesthetic modern theatre gazes with rapt adoration, is symbolic simply as character in its abstraction. "Interpretation," as we have come to know it, especially the Delsartian pre-Raphaelitism known as "Greek," is inconceivably ridiculous in these theatres which are human. Nothing impersonal or classically cold or ethereal was enacted in this sunlight. Instead there was pity and terror and laughter, with plenty of music and brilliant color and virtuoso acting and any scenic "stunts" possible to provoke into fervor and ecstasy an audience which was composed not of "Greeks," but of human beings.—From "First Person Plural," by ANGNA ENTERS. (New York: Stackpole.)

Evening in February

THE hills behind the village lift bare crests
To mauve-edged sky. A country roadway wends
Along the southern slope; the wagon tracks
Cut deeply in the clay, then fade upon
The rock-strewn ledges where the highway turns
From sight. The sun has disappeared beyond
The cragbound rim; the western sky reflects
Its passing, and the early evening light
Spreads rapidly across the lower lands
To lose itself in shadows that arise
Beside each tuft of grass. And in its wake,
Stalking its quarry up the trail, the night,
An agile hound upon the heels of light!

B. B. COOPER

Good Is the Only Reality

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

WE HEAR a great deal today about war, rumors of war, unemployment, business depression, crime, sickness, and other discords. The press devotes much space to recording the apparent activity of evil. Many persons in their conversation stress this seeming activity. Judging from the newspapers and from contacts with one's fellow men, one might conclude that evil is practically the only activity, so little does one read or hear about the activity of good. But those who understand the reality of good know that this seeming activity of evil is no part of true being.

With great rejoicing one learns, in Christian Science, that evil is not power. Its seeming activity goes on because of ignorance of what is true about God and man. By gaining the knowledge that good in reality is omniactive, one can utilize the fact of the allness of God, good, to keep evil out of one's thinking and experience.

The ninety-first Psalm shows that those who understandingly trust in God are protected. Whether the apparent activity of evil is manifested in what is called contagious disease, business depression, or some other phase of evil, it cannot "come nigh" him who understands and uses the truths brought out in this Psalm.

A man who believed that his business was not good because of a business depression, asked a Christian Science practitioner for help about the problem. The practitioner pointed out that the ninety-first Psalm says (verse 7), "A thousand shall fall at thy side, and ten thousand at thy right hand; but it shall not come nigh thee." The practitioner explained to him that real business is an activity which reflects God, the one Mind or intelligence, and that no mortal supposition called business depression, or any other error, can interfere with it. The seeker was encouraged to hold to this fact about real business, and to be confident that, though thousands might believe that business was not good, this false belief about business could not "come nigh" him as a true thinker. The man greatly rejoiced in gaining the knowledge that salvation from business troubles, like salvation from sin and sickness, is found in holding steadfastly to spiritual facts and refusing to accept evil as real. He earnestly held to the truth that real business is activity which expresses God, and immediately his human business began to improve.

The Bible tells us that all things were made by God, and that all that was made was good. One who accepts the fact of the allness of God, good, and holds steadfastly to this truth, will find a great change taking place in his thought and his experience. He will become fearless and joyous, and will be constantly expecting and experiencing good.

Christ Jesus proved beyond a shadow of doubt that evil is unreal. Because he knew that God made all, and made all good, he did not believe in evil as real, and could realize the truth of spiritual being, thus destroying error in all its phases. By feeding the multitude he proved that abundance—not lack—is normal. By healing all manner of sickness he proved that health is in accordance with God's law. By restoring sight to the blind, hearing to the deaf, voice to the dumb, feet to the lame, he proved their God-bestowed right to be whole. All his demonstrations proved that good is natural, and that evil is no part of reality.

Since Life, God, is ever present, health is ever present. One who seems to be sick can prove that this phase of evil is unreal; when he realizes that God is perfect Life, and that harmony is everywhere present, the sickness will disappear.

Unemployment is a phase of error. It is not a fact of real being, and can be dispelled by the true idea of employment. In the real or spiritual universe, everything moves in accord with God's perfect plan; each child of God is active and useful. So one who is bound by the phase of evil called unemployment, can escape from this error by realizing the truth about God and His perfect plan.

On page 261 of "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures," Mary Baker Eddy writes, "Hold thought steadfastly to the enduring, the good, and the true, and you will bring these into your experience proportionably to their occupancy of your thoughts." In the ratio that one holds to the true idea of health will he outwardly manifest harmony. In the proportion that one holds to the true idea of business will his human business improve. In like manner, as we hold to the true idea of supply our human needs will be met.

"Evil is destroyed by the sense of good" (*ibid.*, p. 311). The more we hold to the fact that God, divine Love, is omnipotent and omnipresent, and that everything which really exists expresses God, the less we believe in evil as having reality. This growth will go on until at last we shall realize and experience only good. Mrs. Eddy writes (*ibid.*, p. 325), "He who has the true idea of good loses all sense of evil, and by reason of this is being ushered into the undying realities of Spirit."

(In another column will be found a translation of this article into Greek)

ΤΟ ΚΑΛΟΝ ΕΙΝΑΙ Η ΜΟΝΗ ΠΡΑΓΜΑΤΙΚΟΤΗΣ

Μετάφρασις τοῦ περὶ Χριστιανικῆς Ἐπιστήμης ἄρθρου ὅπερ δημοσιεύεται καὶ ἀγγλιστὶ εἰς τὴν παροῦσαν σελίδα

Πολλὰ ἀκούομεν σήμερον περὶ πολέμου, φημῶν πολέμου, ἀνεργίας, κρίσεως, ἐγκλημάτων, ἀσθενείας, καὶ ἄλλων δυσαρμονιῶν. Ὁ τύπος διαθέτει πολὺν χῶρον διὰ νὰ ἀναφέρῃ τὴν φαινομενικὴν δρᾶσιν τοῦ κακοῦ. Πλεῖστα ὅσα πρόσωπα εἰς τὰς συνομιλίας των ἀποδίδουν μεγάλην σημασίαν εἰς τὴν φαινομενικὴν αὐτὴν δρᾶσιν. Κρίνων τις ἀπὸ τὰς ἐφημερίδας καὶ ἀπὸ τὴν ἐπαφήν του μὲ τοὺς συνανθρώπους του, θὰ ἠδύνατο νὰ συμπεράνῃ ὅτι τὸ κακὸν εἶναι πρακτικῶς ἡ μόνη δρᾶσις, τόσον ὀλίγα ἀναγινώσκει κανεὶς περὶ τῆς δράσεως τοῦ καλοῦ. Ὅσοι ὅμως ἐννοοῦν τὴν πραγματικότητα τοῦ καλοῦ γνωρίζουν ὅτι ἡ φαινομενικὴ αὕτη δρᾶσις τοῦ κακοῦ δὲν ἀποτελεῖ μέρος τῆς ἀληθινῆς ὑπάρξεως.

Μὲ μεγάλην χαρὰν μανθάνει κανείς, εἰς τὴν Χριστιανικὴν Ἐπιστήμην, ὅτι τὸ κακὸν δὲν εἶναι δύναμις. Ἡ φαινομενική του δρᾶσις ἐξακολουθεῖ ἕνεκα τῆς ἀγνοίας τοῦ τί εἶναι ἀληθὲς περὶ Θεοῦ καὶ ἀνθρώπου. Ἀποκτῶν τις τὴν γνῶσιν ὅτι τὸ καλὸν μόνον ἔχει πράγματι πᾶσαν δρᾶσιν, δύναται νὰ χρησιμοποιῇ τὸ γεγονὸς τῆς ὁλότητος τοῦ Θεοῦ, τοῦ καλοῦ, διὰ νὰ ἀποκλείῃ τὸ κακὸν ἀπὸ τὴν σκέψιν του καὶ ἀπὸ τὴν πεῖραν του.

Ὁ ἐννενηκοστὸς πρῶτος Ψαλμὸς δεικνύει ὅτι ὅσοι νοημόνως ἐμπιστεύονται εἰς τὸν Θεὸν προστατεύονται. Ἡ φαινομενικὴ δρᾶσις τοῦ κακοῦ, ὑφ' οἱανδήποτε μορφὴν καὶ ἂν ἐκδηλοῦται, εἴτε ὡς ὅ,τι λέγεται ἐπιδημία, εἴτε ὡς κρίσις, εἴτε ὡς ἄλλη τις φάσις τοῦ κακοῦ, δὲν δύναται νὰ "πλησιάζῃ" ἐκεῖνον ὁ ὁποῖος ἐννοεῖ καὶ χρησιμοποιεῖ τὰς ἀληθείας αἱ ὁποῖαι φανερώνονται εἰς τὸν Ψαλμὸν τοῦτον.

Κάποιος ὁ ὁποῖος ἐνόμιζεν ὅτι ἡ ἐργασία του δὲν ἐπήγαινε καλὰ λόγῳ κρίσεως εἰς τὴν ἐργασίαν αὐτὴν, ἐζήτησεν ἀπὸ ἕνα πρακτικιστὴν τῆς Χριστιανικῆς Ἐπιστήμης νὰ τὸν βοηθήσῃ νὰ λύσῃ τὸ πρόβλημα τοῦτο. Ὁ πρακτικιστὴς τοῦ ὑπέδειξεν ὅτι ὁ ἐννενηκοστὸς πρῶτος Ψαλμὸς λέγει (ἐδάφιον 7), "Πεσεῖται ἐκ τοῦ κλίτους σου χιλιὰς, καὶ μυριὰς ἐκ δεξιῶν σου, πρὸς σὲ δὲ οὐκ ἐγγιεῖ." Ὁ πρακτικιστὴς τοῦ ἐξήγησεν ὅτι ἡ πραγματικὴ ἐργασία εἶναι μία δρᾶσις ποὺ ἀντανακλᾶ τὸν Θεὸν, τὸν ἕνα Νοῦν ἢ τὴν μίαν νοημοσύνην, καὶ ὅτι οὐδεμία ἀνηκὺ ὑπόθεσις λεγομένη "κρίσις" ἢ οἱαδήποτε ἄλλη πλάνη, δύναται νὰ ἐπέμβῃ εἰς αὐτήν. Τὸν ἐνεθάρρυνε νὰ ἐπιμένῃ εἰς αὐτὸ τὸ γεγονὸς περὶ τοῦ τί ἐστὶ πραγματικὴ ἐργασία, καὶ νὰ εἶναι πεπεισμένος ὅτι, ἔστω καὶ ἂν χιλιάδες δυνατὸν νὰ πιστεύουν ὅτι ἡ ἐργασία δὲν ἐπήγαινε καλὰ, ἡ ψευδὴς αὕτη δοξασία περὶ ἐργασίας δὲν ἠδύνατο νὰ τὸν "πλησιάσῃ" ὡς ἀληθινὸν διανοούμενον. Ὁ ἄνθρωπος ἠσθάνθη μεγάλην χαρὰν διότι ἀπέκτησε τὴν γνῶσιν ὅτι ἡ σωτηρία ἀπὸ τὰς δυσκολίας τῆς ἐργασίας, ὅπως καὶ ἡ σωτηρία ἀπὸ τὴν ἁμαρτίαν καὶ τὴν ἀσθένειαν, εὑρίσκεται εἰς τὸ νὰ κρατῇται σταθερῶς εἰς τὰ πνευματικὰ γεγονότα καὶ νὰ ἀρνῆται νὰ παραδεχθῇ τὸ κακὸν ὡς πραγματικόν. Ἐσκέπτετο εἰλικρινῶς τὴν ἀληθειαν ὅτι ἡ πραγματικὴ ἐργασία εἶναι δρᾶσις ἐκφράζουσα τὸν Θεὸν καὶ ἀμέσως ἡ ἀνθρωπίνη του ἐργασία ἤρχισε νὰ καλλιτερεύῃ.

Ἡ Βίβλος μᾶς λέγει ὅτι ὅλα τὰ πράγματα ἔγιναν ἀπὸ τὸν Θεὸν, καὶ ὅτι πᾶν ὅ,τι ἔγινε ἦτο καλόν. Ἕνας ποὺ παραδέχεται τὸ γεγονὸς τῆς ὁλότητος τοῦ Θεοῦ, τοῦ καλοῦ, καὶ ἐπιμένει σταθερὰ εἰς αὐτὴν τὴν ἀληθειαν, θὰ ἴδῃ, νὰ λαμβάνῃ χώραν μία μεγάλη μεταβολὴ εἰς τὴν σκέψιν του καὶ εἰς τὴν πεῖραν του. Θὰ γίνῃ ἄφοβος καὶ θὰ χαίρῃ, θὰ προσδοκᾷ διαρκῶς καλὸν καὶ θὰ τοῦ ἔρχεται εἰς τὴν πεῖραν του καλόν.

Ὁ Χριστὸς Ἰησοῦς ἀπέδειξε πέραν πάσης σκιᾶς ἀμφιβολίας ὅτι τὸ κακὸν δὲν εἶναι πραγματικόν. Ἐπειδὴ ἤξευρε ὅτι ὁ Θεὸς ἔκαμε τὸ πᾶν, καὶ ἔκαμε τὸ πᾶν καλὸν, δὲν ἐπίστευε εἰς τὸ κακὸν ὡς πραγματικόν, καταστρέφων οὕτω τὴν πλάνην ὑπὸ ὅλας τὰς φάσεις της. Τρέφων τὰ πλήθη ἀπέδειξεν ὅτι ἡ ἀφθονία—ὄχι ἡ στέρησις—εἶναι κανονική. Θεραπεύων πᾶσαν ἀσθένειαν ἀπέδειξεν ὅτι ἡ ὑγεία εἶναι σύμφωνος πρὸς τὸν νόμον τοῦ Θεοῦ. Ἀποδίδων δρασιν εἰς τοὺς τυφλούς, ἀκοὴν εἰς τοὺς κουφοὺς, φωνὴν εἰς τοὺς ἀλάλους, πόδια εἰς τοὺς χωλούς, ἀπέδειξε τὸ Θεο-παραχώρητον δικαίωμά των νὰ εἶναι ὑγιεῖς. Πᾶσαι αἱ ἀποδείξεις του ἀπέδειξαν ὅτι τὸ καλὸν εἶναι φυσικὸν, καὶ ὅτι τὸ κακὸν δὲν εἶναι μέρος τῆς πραγματικότητος.

Ἀφοῦ ἡ Ζωὴ, ὁ Θεὸς, εἶναι πάντοτε παροῦσα, ἡ ὑγεία εἶναι πάντοτε παροῦσα. Ἕνας ποὺ φαίνεται ὅτι εἶναι ἀσθενὴς δύναται νὰ ἀποδείξῃ ὅτι αὐτὴ ἡ φάσις τοῦ κακοῦ δὲν εἶναι πραγματικὴ ὅταν ἐννοήσῃ ἐμπράκτως ὅτι ὁ Θεὸς εἶναι τελεία Ζωὴ, καὶ ὅτι ἡ ἁρμονία εἶναι πανταχοῦ παροῦσα, ἡ ἀρρώστεια θὰ ἐξαφανισθῇ.

Ἡ ἀνεργία εἶναι μία φάσις τῆς πλάνης. Δὲν εἶναι γεγονὸς τῆς πραγματικῆς ὑπάρξεως, καὶ δύναται νὰ διαλυθῇ ἀπὸ τὴν ἀληθινὴν ἰδέαν τῆς ἐργασίας. Εἰς τὸ πραγματικὸν ἢ πνευματικὸν σύμπαν, κάθε τί κινεῖται σύμφωνα μὲ τὸ τέλειον σχέδιον τοῦ Θεοῦ· κάθε τέκνον τοῦ Θεοῦ εἶναι δραστήριον καὶ χρήσιμον. Τοιουτοτρόπως ἕνας δέσμιος τῆς φάσεως τοῦ κακοῦ ποὺ λέγεται ἀνεργία, δύναται νὰ διαφύγῃ ἀπὸ τὴν πλάνην αὐτὴν μὲ τὸ νὰ κατανοῇ τὴν ἀλήθειαν περὶ τοῦ Θεοῦ καὶ τοῦ τελείου Του σχεδίου.

Εἰς τὴν σελίδα 261 τοῦ "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" (Ἐπιστήμη καὶ Ὑγεία μὲ Κλεῖδα τῶν Γραφῶν), ἡ Mary Baker Eddy γράφει, "Κράτει τὴν σκέψιν σταθερὰ εἰς τὸ διαρκὲς, τὸ καλὸν, καὶ τὸ ἀληθὲς, καὶ θὰ φέρῃς ταῦτα εἰς τὴν πεῖραν σου ἀναλόγως πρὸς τὴν ὑπ' αὐτῶν κατοχὴν τῶν σκέψεών σου." Κατὰ τὴν ἀναλογίαν ποὺ κρατεῖ κανεὶς τὴν ἀληθῆ ἰδέαν τῆς ὑγείας θὰ ἐκδηλώσῃ καὶ ἐξωτερικῶς ἁρμονίαν. Κατὰ τὴν ἀναλογίαν ποὺ κρατεῖ κανεὶς τὴν ἀληθινὴν ἰδέαν τῆς ἐργασίας θὰ καλλιτερεύῃ καὶ ἡ ἀνθρωπίνη του ἐργασία. Κατὰ τὸν αὐτὸν τρόπον, ἐφ' ὅσον κρατοῦμεν τὴν ἀληθινὴν ἰδέαν τοῦ τί ἐστὶ πρόσοδος αἱ ἀνθρώπινοι ἀνάγκαι μας θὰ ἱκανοποιοῦνται.

"Τὸ κακὸν καταστρέφεται ἀπὸ τὴν αἴσθησιν τοῦ καλοῦ" (αὐτόθι, σ. 311). "Ὅσον περισσότερον ἐπιμένομεν εἰς τὸ γεγονὸς ὅτι ὁ Θεὸς, ἡ θεία Ἀγάπη, εἶναι παντοδύναμος καὶ πανταχοῦ παρὼν καὶ ὅτι πᾶν ὅ,τι πράγματι ὑπάρχει ἐκφράζει τὸν Θεὸν, τόσον ὀλιγώτερον πιστεύομεν εἰς τὸ κακὸν ὡς ἔχον πραγματικότητα. Ἡ αὔξησις αὕτη θὰ ἐξακολουθῇ ἕως ὅτου ἐν τέλει πραγματοποιήσωμεν καὶ ἐκφράσωμεν μόνον τὸ καλόν. Ἡ Mrs. Eddy γράφει (αὐτόθι, σ. 325), "Ὅστις ἔχει τὴν ἀληθινὴν ἰδέαν τοῦ καλοῦ χάνει πᾶσαν αἴσθησιν κακοῦ, καὶ ἕνεκα τοῦ λόγου τούτου εἰσάγεται εἰς τὰς ἀθανάτους πραγματικότητας τοῦ Πνεύματος."

Πληροφορία ἀφορῶσα τὴν ἐν τῇ γλώσσῃ ταύτῃ ἐκδιδομένην φιλολογίαν τῆς Χριστιανικῆς Ἐπιστήμης δίδονται εἰς τοὺς γράφοντας εἰς τὴν Ἐκδοτικὴν Ἑταιρίαν τῆς Χριστιανικῆς Ἐπιστήμης (The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A.).

Mandolin of Spring

Now the articulate hand of spring
Takes up its waiting mandolin,
Tightens the winter's loosened string,
And melodies come drifting in—
New rhythms singing day and night
That set the arteries to humming
An overture to some delight
That echoes *coming, coming, coming.*

IRENE WILDE

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Pocket Stuffers Stunned

The 1939 'champs' asked to look over record of one Paul E. Howland away back in 1901.

Exploring the News

By the Staff

John ("Kiki") Kiely of 38 Washington Street, recently adjudged "Stuffed Pockets" champion in a contest conducted by the Charlestown branch of the Boys' Club of Boston, Inc., will have to go into training if he hopes to equal a record just come to hand. A yellowed newspaper clipping from the Somerville Journal of 1901 records that in the pocket, not pockets, of "little Paul E. Howland," now a Boston proofreader, there appeared the following items to the number of 127 of interest to a small boy: One bag of marbles (23), one whistle, one walnut, two firecrackers, two fiber buttons, two lead pencils, one slate pencil, four crayons, one toy spider, one jackknife, one key to a deviled ham can, one horseshoe charm (horse head inside), one collar button, one rubber band, four toy pistol caps, two stones, 23 school pegs, two jackstraws, one toothpick, seven pieces of toy paper money, one shoelace tag, one handkerchief, 25 sheets of tissue paper, three yards heavy twine, one common pin, two tablespoonfuls of dirt, eight and one half yards of grocers' twine, one lump of tar with these things embedded in it: two marbles; one eyeglass, one stub of transfer ticket, six school pegs, and one flat iron key.

* * *

The average housewife operates her vacuum cleaner 33 hours a year, according to 200 tattle-tale cleaners. The machines were equipped with timeclocks and put into actual home service, unobtrusively checking up on the housekeeper's activities. A regular floor type cleaner uses 325 kilowatts, and a hand type only 200 kilowatts, according to General Electric engineers. Thus at 5 cents per kilowatt-hour—the average cost of electric power in the United States—a floor type model would consume 54 cents worth of electricity in a year. For a hand type cleaner the cost would be 36 cents. But with either type, the engineers point out, the operating cost does not even equal the price of a good broom.

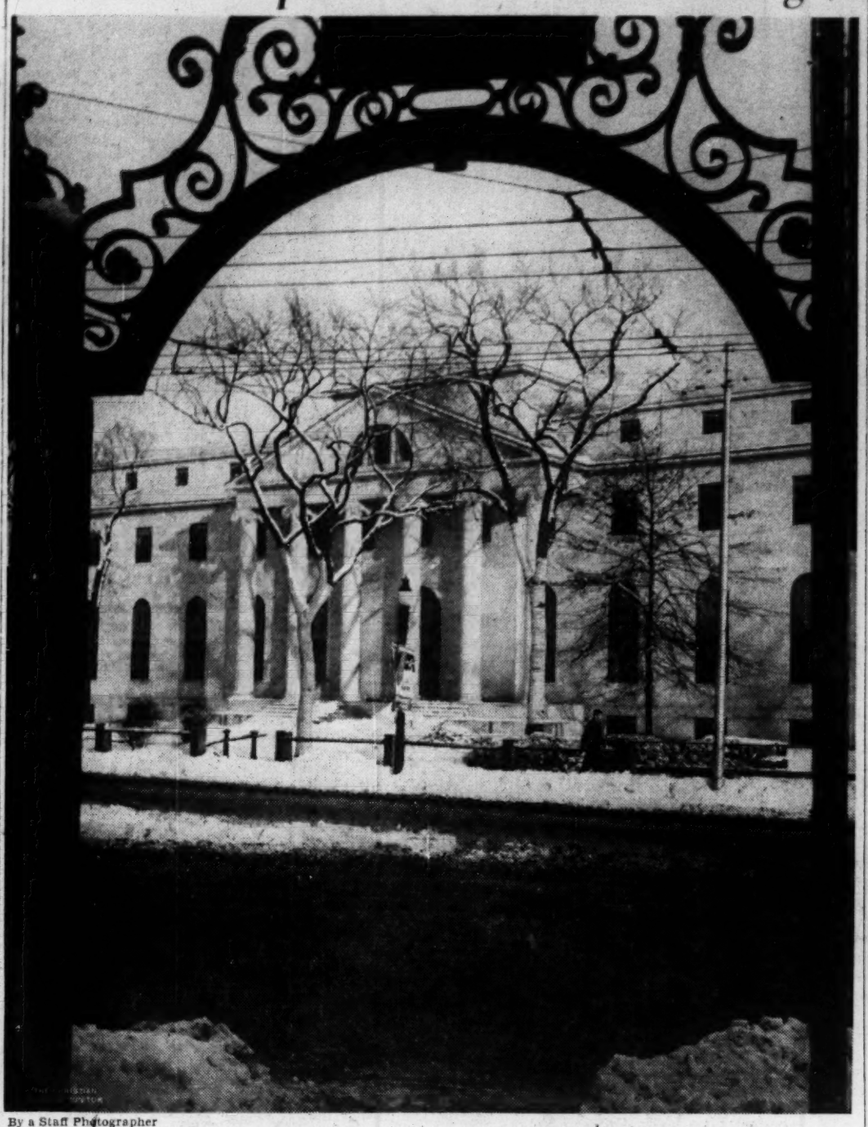
* * *

Little New England towns, with their neatly-painted, well-shaded homes clustering around a single mill in many cases, may become the model for industrial and real estate development all over the country. As the National Home Show opened in Philadelphia last week, Philip W. Kniskern, President of the First Mortgage Corporation of Philadelphia, pointed to "the ever-increasing tendency on the part of large institutions to move to outlying or suburban areas." One effect of such moves is, he said, that high-grade suburban-type dwellings can be built at cost for employees by the industrial concerns—which can also arrange to finance the purchase of these homes, with profit. The plan makes for reduced employee turn-over, Mr. Kniskern added, because of the happier living conditions and better working conditions it involves.

* * *

Further facts on the relatively tremendous speed achieved by the high-speed motion picture photographers at Massachusetts Institute of Technology indicate that film exposed in the course of a 10-second exposure of glass shattering under a hammer blow occupies the screen for more than 20 minutes.

Harvard Opens Another New Building



By a Staff Photographer

Littauer Center Looking Through Gate of Phillips Brooks House

The structure will house the Graduate School of Public Administration and concentrate the social science divisions for a joint attack on problems of government.

Bay State Mayors See Tax Rise Due To 1938 Deficit

Massachusetts mayors today warned the Legislature that this year's tax rate in every city and town would jump from $8.25 to $9.25 above the current rate unless the Legislature granted permission to spread out payments on a $9,000,000 deficit from the 1938 State tax over a five-year period.

Mayor Edward J. Voke of Chelsea, President of the Massachusetts Mayors Club, appeared before the Legislative Committee on Municipal Finance to advocate the funding measure. He declared a sales tax would be the best solution for the State's present financial condition. By this method, he said, the State would derive three times as much revenue as in the plan advocated by the Governor.

Source of Gain

In estimating the tax rate increase, Mayor Voke said $4 would come in the $32,000,000 called for by the Governor; $1.20 on the $9,000,000 deficit; $1 more for WPA costs, and the remainder of the $8.25 or $9.25 from welfare expenses, and other

(Continued on Page 11, Column 2)

State Honors Urged For Susan B. Anthony

Gov. Leverett Saltonstall today urged local communities to observe the 119th birthday of Susan B. Anthony, Feb. 15, with exercises appropriate to a woman who, "without thought of personal reward, labored tirelessly and successfully to advance the cause of her fellow-women throughout the world."

As a result of the work of Susan B. Anthony, the Governor said, women today enjoy opportunities that were not available either to this great pioneer or to her contemporaries. And he added: "All our cities have benefitted by her far-reaching contributions to progress. Massachusetts will do honor to itself by paying tribute to one of its daughters whose lifework is a shining example to future champions of human rights."

Littauer Center At Harvard Opens For Regular Use

Harvard's new Littauer Center, which will house the Graduate School of Public Administration and concentrate the social science divisions of the University for a joint attack on problems of government, will open for regular occupation today, following almost a year of construction. The building was provided by Lucius N. Littauer '78, of New York City, as part of his gift of $2,250,000 to Harvard in 1935.

At the Littauer Center, Harvard will conduct a new type of "supergraduate" training for young government employees, through research seminars and consultation with University professors and authorities of long experience in the government service. The school was opened to students last fall in temporary quarters in Hunt Hall after a year and a half of exploratory conferences.

Offices are provided in the new building for members of the economics and government departments and also for professors of the Business and Law Schools or other departments of the university when they are participating in the work of the new Public Administration

(Continued on Page 11, Column 2)

Renter of Pistols Is Given Sentence Of 3 to 5 Years

In the first case on record in Suffolk County of renting pistols to be used in armed robberies, George J. Silverman of Dorchester (alias George J. Silvers), was sentenced to serve 3 to 5 years in State Prison by Judge William A. Burns today. A sealed verdict was returned by a Suffolk County jury which took the case Friday.

Silverman was found guilty as an accessory before and after the fact of armed robberies by three Dorchester men who are now serving 12-to-20-year terms in State Prison for nine armed hold-ups of theaters, banks and hotels.

Testimony recorded Silverman as renting pistols to these men, Walter Cahill, Joseph Lyons and Paul Edge, for $20 to $30 a night, the pistols to be returned after the robberies. Silverman is now in the House of Correction on Deer Island serving a three-year sentence for larceny by means of worthless checks. This sentence will be suspended on his transfer to State Prison.

Assistant District Attorney Edward M. Sullivan prosecuted.

Pitcairn Island Batteries 'Flat'; Charger on Way

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HILLSGROVE, R. I., Feb. 13—A battery charger for the radio of Pitcairn Island was on its way by air and water today. It was sent in response to a message that the charger taken a year ago to descendents of the crew of the famous ship Bounty had played out, and Andrew Young, radio operator, is dependent upon a wind charger for his batteries.

Arrangements for the charger, a gift of the manufacturer, were made by Granville P. Lindley of Barrington, R. I., who aided Lewis S. Bellenl, Jr., of Hillsgrove, when they installed radio apparatus on Pitcairn last year.

State C. I. O. Meeting Ends At Springfield

Address by Lieut. Gov. Cahill one of highlights of the closing sessions of the convention.

By John L. Blackman, Jr.
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Feb. 13—The second annual convention of the Massachusetts Congress of Industrial Organizations, held here over the week end, should demonstrate to any doubters—and there are many of them—that the C. I. O. has become in two years a definite economic and political force in the Bay State.

With 276 delegates present at the final count, representing nearly 130,000 enrolled members of C. I. O. unions, of whom 82,000 were said by officials to be dues-paying, the convention sessions in the Hotel Bridgway were carefully planned, orderly in execution and far from Communistic in appearance.

An address by the State's new Republican Lieutenant Governor, Horace T. Cahill, yesterday afternoon added prestige to the gathering.

Minority Group

At the same time, it should be recognized by students of the labor movement in Massachusetts that the C. I. O. still is a minority labor organization, that it has not risen in its two years in this State to the size or power of the 52-year-old State Federation of Labor and that it is today on the defensive against conservative business, political, religious and even rival labor groups.

Despite the accession of former A. F. of L. and independent unions and the organization of new groups in such industries as steel and textiles, the C. I. O. followers of John L. Lewis still are much fewer in number than the craft-union members of the State Federation, who claim an enrolled membership of between 200,000 and 250,000.

Moreover, the vast majority of A. F. of L. members are dues-paying, officials say, because their unions have closed shop agreements by which the dues are taken out of the pay envelopes by the employers. This is in contrast with the newer C. I. O. unions, where open shop agreements are common, it is argued.

While the C. I. O. pointed at its two-day convention here to such industries as clothing, rubber, shoe, leather and electrical manufacturing, as well as steel and textiles, as its strongholds, State A. F. of L. officials set against this their long-established memberships in the building and printing trades, truck drivers, teamsters and street car men.

Employs Officials

Furthermore, State F. of L. officials point out their organization is able to maintain a full-time secretary and legislative agent and keep a reserve fund of more than $17,000 regularly on hand. The C. I. O. has been obliged to call upon busy officers of its member unions to do secretarial and legislative work in such time as they can spare from their regular work.

Owing to the newness of the C. I. O. organization and to the antipathy of Massachusetts' recent Democratic Governor, Charles F. Hurley, no C. I. O. men hold any State labor positions. Several F. of L. men do occupy such posts.

Despite these evidences of relative inferiority, the reports of Michael F. Widman, Jr., President

(Continued on Page 11, Column 3)

State Federation Of Women's Clubs To Hear Saltonstall

Gov. Leverett Saltonstall will speak at the morning session of the mid-winter meeting of the State Federation of Women's Clubs on Friday, Feb. 24, at the Hotel Bradford.

At this session the Department of Legislation, through the Chairman, Mrs. Mary Dungan Learned will present for action the Federal bill for a uniform marriage and divorce law, and two State bills, one on married women in public service and the other on veterans' preference. For study with posssible action the pardon and parole bills will be presented, and for study, savings bank life insurance will be recommended.

During the afternoon Mayor Maurice J. Tobin will speak and an address will be given by Raymond Gram Swing, foreign correspondent and radio commentator, on the subject "New Tools in an Old World."

'Rocks From the Sky'

Yerkes Observatory, by permission of the University of Chicago Press

Photograph of Meteor in Action

In this long exposure shot of the star-cloud in Scutum Sobieski two meteor trails are shown, one above and one below the inset. Dr. Frederick K. Morris, Professor of Geology at M. I. T., is shown in the inset.

Ship Plant Told To Disestablish 'Company' Union

WASHINGTON, Feb. 13 (AP)—The National Labor Relations Board accused the Bethlehem Shipbuilding Corporation today of dominating employee representation plans, discouraging membership in a C. I. O. union, and attempting to defeat the Wagner Act by a "semblance of bargaining" with the C. I. O. union.

It ordered the Quincy, Mass., corporation to discontinue the employee representation plans at its Boston and Fore River, Mass., plans, and to bargain upon request with the Industrial Union of Marine and Shipbuilding workers (C. I. O.) at Boston.

The board announced an election would be conducted among production, maintenance and stockroom employees at Fore River to determine whether they desire to be represented by this union. The date will be announced later.

Comparing the representation plan at Fore River to plans which a Labor Board trial examiner had recommended be discontinued in Bethlehem Steel Corporation plants, a Board statement said:

"The plan was furnished and installed in its entirety by the management."

Compensation Plan Discontinued

"Subsequent to validation of the Labor Relations Act by the Supreme Court in April, 1937, the Board said, the company had discontinued a practice of compensating employee representatives and defraying plan expenses. But it added:

"The mere withdrawal of financial support cannot operate to eradicate the deleterious effects of many years of employer control and legitimize the fruit of the respondent's (corporation's) unlawful conduct. . . .

"The respondent has created a condition which was not substantially affected by the withdrawal of financial support. To hold otherwise would ignore the fact that the employees have been fettered by the plan for many years."

The board said the management called meetings on the plan and, in one instance, required any representative absent from a joint committee meeting to write a letter of explanation to the general superintendent.

President's Words Cited

Among the statements cited by the Board in its order was this one attributed to Eugene G. Grace, president of the shipbuilding corporation in September, 1933:

"At its inception I stated that our plan would be made an integral part of our business. That this has been done is evidenced by the im-

(Continued on Page 11, Column 4)

Earth Proves Elusive Target For Sky Rocks

By the Natural Science Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Shooting stars, meteors, pepper the earth at the rate of 2,000 a minute, yet in all history, none of these cosmic visitors has ever struck an individual, according to Dr. Frederick K. Morris, geologist of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology who yesterday completed his series of lectures on "Rocks from the Sky" before the Society of Arts.

Of all the rocks that overtake the earth in its swift pace around the sun, he said, comparatively few reach the earth's surface. Most of them are smaller than marbles, or only grains of sand so far as size is concerned, and entering the earth's atmosphere their speed makes them burst into flame and burn up, long before they approach the surface.

Few Large Meteors

At the present rate of fall, less than an inch of meteoric material would have been deposited on the earth's surface in the estimated age of the earth. There are about six detonating meteors each year, and the number of meteors weighing 35 tons or more that reach the earth is only about one in 300 years for the entire land area of the world.

"Rocks from the Sky," he said "is a good name for meteorites. They tell fascinating stories of the distant worlds from which they come. Iron meteorites are made of giant crystals of almost stainless nickel iron; crystals that grew very slowly, in great heat and under heavy pressure. The iron-rock must have come from a world big enough to have the long-continued heat and pressure which the crystals prove. Crystals of iron form in our own earth, and have been found in Greenland and in Germany, but always in rocks that formed deep in the earth's hot interior. Yet none of the earthly iron crystals have been found as big or as slowly grown as the crystals of meteorites.

"Other rocks from the sky contain minerals instead of metals. Most of them are minerals that form also in our earth, but always deep in the hot interior. Like the iron-rocks, the stone meteorites tell of a long, slow history, at great temperature and under heavy loads. They must have come from the inside of a world at least as hot as our own.

"The strangest of all rocks from the sky are the tectites, green or black glass lumps, found only in certain places. None have been found in the Americas. More theo-

(Continued on Page 11, Column 3)

Democrat Asks Full Probe Of Hurley's Acts

Three months of Hurley Governorship under fire by Representative of Ware, Mass.

A Democrat turned against former State officials of his own party today in demanding full investigation of the acts of the Governor, the Lieutenant Governor, and the Executive Council during the last three months of the Charles F. Hurley administration.

"This may be my political valedictory," commented Representative Roland D. Sawyer of Ware as he asked for the probe before the Joint Legislative Committee on Rules.

At the same meeting, Mr. Sawyer urged the Rules Committee to give a "go ahead signal" to another of his measures which would allow the Legislature to call itself into session under the newly adopted biennial system.

"As the situation stands now," Mr. Sawyer said, "the Legislature has no check on the Governor and the Executive Council.

"Suppose in some future time the Governor and the Council were corrupt and wanted to feather their own nests there would be no restraining hand by the Legislature. We must make some change to enable the Legislature to come together so that the State would be safeguarded in any emergency that might arise."

Under Representative Sawyer's plan, a petition to reconvene, signed by 21 Senators and 121 Representatives, would be sent to the presiding officers of the House and Senate, who would then be required to call a legislative session.

Alleges "Deals"

"Cozy deals" was only one of the terms Mr. Sawyer used to describe his interpretation of the period from Sept. 20 to Gov. Leverett Saltonstall's inauguration Jan. 5. He urged that this investigation include the granting of pardons, the State Racing Commission appointments, and the hurricane and flood contracts awarded by former Commissioner of Education James G. Reardon.

"I never expected to see a misfit as great as Hoover (Herbert Hoover) in office, but, although I am a Democrat, I must say Charley Hurley beat him to it," Mr. Sawyer declared.

"He was definitely lacking in the type of mind that would make him a good executive.

"There were so many cozy deals, so many side-door conferences that the public was disturbed," Mr. Sawyer added. "A Democratic Governor and a Republican Council left us a hurricane of scandal into which we must dig to avert a similar situation in the future. If you refuse to act, the public has no protection.

"Democracy requires respect for public office holders and every time a situation like this develops, we are weakening the democratic structure."

A Valedictory

Terming his request "perhaps a valedictory appeal after long years of service," Mr. Sawyer, a member of the House 26 years, declared the last weeks of Mr. Hurley's administration produced "a racing scandal, pardons of thugs, conspiracy with contractors, and waste of public money."

"Every time we have a three-months period such as we have just had," he said, "we lower the public esteem and respect for the Legislature and the Governor."

Probe of Pardons

Representative Philip G. Bowker (R), of Brookline, appeared to support his own measure, which called for an inquiry by a special legislative committee into pardons and paroles.

Tracing the chain of circumstances which led to the pardon under parole conditions of Raymond Patriarca of Providence, R. I., who served only a small fraction of a three to five year term for robbery, Representative Bowker declared there was something "suspicious" in the method by which Patriarca was pardoned.

Parole Members Approve

Backing up the request for an investigation of pardons, P. Emmet Gavin, a member of the State Parole Board, declared "with all this talk about Patriarca, as bad as he is, there were several others who were pardoned who were worse, if anything. I am heartily in accord with the investigation."

The committee took the Bowker and the Sawyer petitions under advisement.

Radio Penned Up in a Buoy Serves as Sea Traffic Beacon

Radio, which is already applied successfully to safety-at-sea appliances including direction finders, radio beacons, and depth-measuring devices and signals, is about to become a seagoing traffic officer.

An experiment was launched in Boston Harbor today by the United States Lighthouse Service that may result in adoption of the idea in all ports of the country. The plan is for a "radio buoy" with a continuous prattle of radio signals to be on continuous duty, helping eliminate hazards to fogbound vessels.

The first of these buoys, called the "only one of its kind" by Capt. George E. Eaton, superintendent of lighthouses in this district, was placed in position today between Deer Island and Long Island, in the lower harbor.

It is an ordinary buoy except that it contains a miniature radio transmitter, designed to guide the transit of shipping regardless of weather.

Powered by batteries, the new signalling unit, packed in a watertight container and sealed into the buoy, was taken down the harbor today by a lighthouse tender from the Chelsea lighthouse depot. A small aerial extends from the buoy, radiocasting code signals on frequencies assigned to the Lighthouse Service.

Incoming ships, attempting to move through fog, would be able to pick up the signal and trace the position of the guide buoy on a chart, according to Captain Eaton, who warns that all the details remain to be worked out. "Its value will lie in its being able to operate continuously," he said.

Weather Predictions

U. S. Weather Bureau Report

Boston and Vicinity: Cloudy and threatening tonight and Tuesday; some probability of rain or snow tonight and rain Tuesday; somewhat colder tonight, with lowest temperature near 30 degrees; moderate westerly to northerly and northeast winds.

Maine: Snow tonight and Tuesday; colder tonight.

New Hampshire and Vermont: Snow tonight and Tuesday; colder in south portion tonight.

Massachusetts: Rain in south and rain or snow and colder in north portion tonight; Tuesday rain.

Rhode Island and Connecticut: Cloudy, probably followed by rain tonight and Tuesday; not much change in temperature.

Atlantic Coast, Eastport to Sandy Hook: Moderate to fresh southwest and west winds over the south portion; moderate to fresh north, shifting to northeast over the north portion; weather becoming overcast with snow or rain over the north portion tonight and Tuesday and with rain over the south portion late tonight and Tuesday.

Weather Outlook for the Period Feb. 13, to Feb. 18, 1939

North and Middle Atlantic States: Light snow in north and rain or snow in south portion about Tuesday, and general rains in south and snow or rain in north portion Thursday or Friday. Warmer early part, colder about Wednesday, warmer Thursday and Friday, colder at the end.

Official Temperatures

	A	B		A	B
Boston	38	29	Minneapolis	20	18
Bermuda	54	54	New Orleans	58	54
Chicago	34	34	New York	32	32
Denver	30	30	Norfolk	34	32
Helena	30	26	Philadelphia	34	34
Kansas City	44	44	St. Louis	34	34
Los Angeles	66	66	San Francisco	66	66
Miami	62	60	Washington	32	32

A—7:30 a. m. E. S. T. Feb. 13.
B—Minimum, Feb. 12.

High Tides at Boston

Monday, 7:15 p. m.; height, 7.8 feet
Tuesday, 7:36 a. m.; height, 8.0 feet
Light all vehicles by 5:42 p. m.

Lyons to Appeal Court WPA Finding

Mayor John W. Lyons of Cambridge has announced he will appeal to the State Supreme Court the finding of Judge Joseph Nagle ordering reinstatement of 16 discharged Cambridge Street Department employees.

The men were discharged last July because of "inaccurate civil service ratings." The average pay for each man was $30 a week.

Events in and Around Boston Tonight

Radio—Page 10

Theaters

Copley—
"Macbeth," presented by the Federal Theater with Glenn Wilson and Elsa Tashko. 8:30.

Shubert—
"Susan and God," by Rachel Crothers. Presented by John Golden. Starring Gertrude Lawrence. 8:30. Matinees Wednesdays and Saturdays, 2:30.

Movies

Brookline Village—
"Heart of the North," in technicolor. 1:50, 5, 8. Also "Paris Honeymoon." featuring Bing Crosby. 3:30, 6:35, 9:50.

Coolidge Corner—
"Always in Trouble," with Jane Withers. 2, 5:01, 8:11. Also "Kentucky," featuring Loretta Young. 3:25, 6:26, 9:40.

Exeter—
Loretta Young and Richard Greene in "Kentucky." 3:15, 6:05, 8:50. Also "Last Warning," with Preston Foster. 2:05, 4:50, 7:40.

Fine Arts—
"Grand Illusion," starring Dita Parlo and Jean Gabin. 1, 3, 5:10, 7:15, 9:25.

Fenway and Paramount—
"They Made Me a Criminal," featuring John Garfield and the "Dead End" kids. Fenway: 12:45, 3:34, 6:45, 9:50. Paramount: 9:10 a. m., 12:10, 3:20, 6:30, 9:40. Also "Mr. Moto's Last Warning," starring Peter Lorre. Fenway: 2:30, 5:30, 8:30. Paramount: 10:55 a. m., 2:05, 5:15, 8:25.

Nermandie—
"Submarine D-1," with Wayne Morris and Pat O'Brien. Also "The Frontiersman," with Bill Boyd.

Keith Memorial—
"Gunga Din," with Cary Grant, Victor McLaglen and Douglas Fairbanks, Jr. 9:30 a. m., 12, 2:30, 5, 7:30, 10. Also Walt Disney Revue. 11:30 a. m., 2, 4:30, 7, 9:30.

R. K. O. Boston—
"Angels With Dirty Faces," with James Cagney and Pat O'Brien. Also "Sharpshooters," featuring Brian Donlevy. 11:20 a. m., 2:25, 5:30, 8:35.

Metropolitan—
"Jesse James," starring Tyrone Power, Henry Fonda and Nancy Kelly. 11:30 a. m., 2:50, 6:10, 9:30. Also "While New York Sleeps," with Michael Whalen, Jean Rogers and Chick Chandler. 10:20 a. m., 1:40, 5, 8:20.

Esperiory—
"Boy Meets Girl," with James Cagney and Pat O'Brien. Also "I Am the Law," featuring Edward G. Robinson. Tomorrow: "Manhattan," with Clark Gable, William Powell and Spencer Tracy. Also "Sinners in Paradise," with John Boles.

South Station Theater—
"The Miracle of Salt Lake," John Nesbitt's "Passing Parade." "Bird Dogs," latest newsreels and other shorts.

Scollay and Modern—
"Devil's Island," featuring Boris Karloff. Scollay: 10:15 a. m., 1:05, 4, 6:55, 9:50, Modern: 9:20 a. m., 12:10, 2:55, 5:40, 8:30. Also "Zaza," starring Claudette Colbert, Herbert Marshall and Bert Lahr. Scollay: 11:35 a. m., 2:30, 5:20, 8:15, Modern: 10:30 a. m., 1:15, 4:05, 6:50, 9:35.

State and Orpheum—
Fredric March and Joan Bennett in "Trade Winds." Orpheum: 9:50 a. m. Both theaters: 1, 4, 7:05, 10:10. Also "The Stranger Case of Dr. Meade," with Jack Holt. Both theaters: 11:45 a. m., 2:50, 5:50, 8:55.

Trans-Lux—
Latest news, "Crime Doesn't Pay," Travel, Music, and Cartoons.

Tremont—
Deanna Durbin in "100 Men and a Girl." Also "A Yank at Oxford," with Vivien Leigh Continuous from 8:30 a. m. to 11:30 p. m.

University—
"There's That Woman Again," with Melvyn Douglas and Virginia Bruce. 3:20, 6:35, 9:45. Also Dick Powell in "Going Places." 1:35, 4:50, 8:05.

Uptown—
"The Last Warning," with Preston Foster and Frank Jenks. 2:40, 5:40, 8:40. Also "Kentucky," featuring Loretta Young. 1, 4, 7, 10.

Wellesley Hills Community Playhouse—
Luise Rainer and Fernand Gravet in "The Great Waltz." Also March of Time's "State of the Nation—1939." Daily at 2:30 and 7:45.

Music

Germanic Museum—
Fifth in the series of organ recitals by P. Power Biggs. 8:15.

Brown Hall—
Concert by the Converse Club. Stanley Hassell, conductor. 8:15.

Other Events

Wellesley College, Alumnae Hall—
Program of sketches by Ruth Draper.

Boston University—
Second in the series of lectures on dance by Doris Humphrey and the Charles Weidman School of the Dance. Demonstrations by José Limon and Harriette Anne Gray. Jacob Sleeper Hall, 7.

Tomorrow

Museum of Fine Arts—
Guidance tour on English Paintings by Mrs. Tanner. 11 a. m.

Amusement Page

News and reviews of plays, concerts, and motion pictures appear daily in the Amusement Page, except on Saturday, when they appear in the arts column. In addition a Movie Guide is published in the Daily Features Page each Saturday. Art gallery and museum exhibits and the concert calendar are listed on Mondays.

Couple of Gasps and a Gulp For Even Jules Verne at M.I.T.

If the fabulous Buck Rogers of the comic strips ever tires of his peripatetic hopping from planet to planet in search of strange creatures and gadgets, he may do well to land his rocket ship somewhere in the vicinity of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology campus. There he will find monstrosities quite as queer as any he ever encountered in his imaginative trips to Mars.

According to an Associated Press dispatch, gargantuan implements of natural science—approaching those that Jules Verne wrote about—dot the institute property. Others find shelter in laboratories which in themselves are places to stir the imagination toward projected new worlds.

Contrasting strangely with M. I. T.'s stone buildings, and towering against the skyline, is the silvery metal shell of the famed "tin hat"—the big dome that houses the polished aluminum electrosatic generator for the production of superpowerful X-rays and the study of the secret of atomic energy.

Not far from it is the huge steel "Doughnut" which is the Wright Brothers' wind tunnel, where artificial hurricanes will be whipped up to test the hazards of aviation.

Close by, too, is an innocent-appearing one-story structure which one day will be M. I. T.'s artificial radium plant. Here, a 100-ton cyclatron—an atomic merry-go-round—will produce such powerful radioactivity that research workers will have to operate behind massive water shields. Since the "rays" will penetrate even the walls of the building, it is set far back from the street as a further precaution.

Perhaps Verne, in his most imaginative day, never would have pipe-dreamed a study of cosmic rays with an implement which looks like a huge steel bomb attached to a hose like that on a vacuum cleaner.

Maine Voters Back Measure To Bar Solicitation at Polls

The Week in Maine

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

AUGUSTA, Maine, Feb. 13—One reform bill presented to the State Legislature has the backing of many voters and appears likely to pass. It asks cleaner polling places, unhampered by blaring loudspeakers advocating this or that candidate and without solicitation for votes by cards and circulars thrust upon voters upon entering the voting place.

The bill, on which favorable committee action is expected, terms such actions "nuisances," and would legally abolish loudspeakers, handing out of literature, and electioneering by personal representatives of the candidate within 500 feet of the polling place. In cities where election interests run high such electioneering methods have become obnoxious to many voters, while the cluttered appearance of the voting place is not particularly conducive to clear thinking.

Bowdoin's Anniversary

Brunswick, home of Bowdoin College and site of a busy textile industry, last week quietly celebrated the 200th anniversary of its incorporation as a town. Later this summer it plans an extensive week's program.

The history of this old Maine town with its stately colonial mansions and its famous 12-rod road which is the envy of other communities whose narrow main streets are inadequate for modern traffic, began in 1628 when King James I granted a patent to one Thomas Purchase. The date of its incorporation, however, was not until 1739, when papers were signed by Governor Belcher.

Municipal Problem

Maine town managers and selectmen were less tense this week when a bill which would have forced municipalities to have contributed 25 per cent toward old-age assistance did not prosper in committee hearing. Now they have another worry in large relief budgets and prospects of a curtailment of WPA projects.

While curtailment of WPA may not be as drastic as expected, John C. Fitzgerald, State Administrator, has ordered re-investigation of Maine's 9,500 cases and said that any not actually in need would be dropped together with any others found to have declined private employment.

WPA spent about $6,000,000 in Maine in 1938 and provided employment for about 10,000 persons a month. Had the State had to support these persons the State and local relief costs probably would have increased better than $150,000 a month. Accepting as applicable to Maine the results of a survey which showed that one-fifth of the WPA workers receiving $55 a month had no income at all a month after dismissal, and that one-fifth had gone directly on relief, the seriousness of large curtailment of WPA is seen particularly in those places where the local relief burden is believed to have reached a limit.

Rural Representation

Citizens of rural sections of counties in which there are large cities or towns are said to look with some favor upon a bill which they feel would give them better representation in the State Senate.

State Senators are now elected on a county basis and it is contended that it is difficult for the rural sections to elect one of their own in view of the overwhelming city vote. The proposed bill would provide that in counties where more than one senator is elected, the county be divided into districts with one Senator from each district thus reapportioning the representation.

Worker's Pride In Job Well Done Found Declining

BRIDGEPORT, Conn., Feb. 13 (AP)—Cameron Beck, Personnel Director of the New York Stock Exchange, is the era of sloppy work," the and said the workmen's pride was fading, in a community forum talk here.

"The era in which we are living is the era of sloppy work," the speaker said in addressing the group last night on the subject "Leadership for Tomorrow."

Workmen all over the country, and especially the younger generation, are losing the feeling of pride in work well done, Mr. Beck said.

He said there were 300,000 young persons in the United States that can be classified only as "vagabonds" and warned that "trouble awaits us unless we can exercise some control and influence over the leisure time of our nation's youth."

Fishery Receipts Drop

Receipts of fishery products at three New England ports—Boston, Gloucester and Portland—were 9 per cent smaller in December than in the same month a year ago, it was disclosed by figures prepared by the United States Bureau of Fisheries. The total for the month was 26,701,000 pounds, valued at $736,000.

Preparing for Youth Concert

Music Appreciation for Pupils

Peggy Reynolds, at the piano, illustrates for a group of her fellow pupils at Longfellow School, Cambridge, some of the musical themes from the program notes for the Youth Symphony Concert at Symphony Hall on Feb. 15. Wheeler Becket will conduct 70 members of the Boston Symphony Orchestra in the first of the spring series. Left to right the other pupils are Marilyn Mullane, Doris Linton, Richard Bond, and Eugene Ratner.

First Fluid Drive Chrysler Performs Tricks in Boston

A sleek-looking Chrysler Imperial sedan drew up to the curbing on Norway Street and the driver climbed out, leaving the clutch engaged, engine running, and car in high gear.

Returning a moment later, the driver climbed into the seat, released the brake, and stepped on the throttle, and the car was off again as smoothly as an old Stanley Steamer, without engaging the clutch or shifting a gear.

The mechanical marvel was the fluid drive car that rolled into Chrysler headquarters on Commonwealth Avenue this week, the first of its type in these parts. An oil-propelled driving shaft enables this car to be driven all day without shifting gears, a device that promises to revolutionize motoring by making gearshifting almost wholly automatic.

Operates Like 2 Fans

The mechanics of the thing are surprisingly simple. They are illustrated by putting two ordinary air-circulating fans face to face about two inches apart. Turn on one fan and the air blast will start the second fan in motion. Thus, the second fan obtains its energy through the medium of air and not by any mechanical contact. That is the principle upon which the fluid drive operates, only the energy is transmitted through the medium of oil instead of air.

Two paddle wheels take the place of the fans. These fans are enclosed in a steel housing which is nearly full of fluid oil. One of the fans, which now become a paddle, is attached to the crankshaft. The other is connected with the rear wheels through a drive shaft of conventional design. In operation, the engine turns the first paddle which pumps oil into the blades of the drive fan, causing it to revolve.

Thus there is no mechanical contact between the engine and the rear wheels and no shocks or jerks upon moving parts.

Driving through heavy traffic in this car is a motorist's dream of Utopia. In a demonstration test, the car traversed the stretch of Huntington Avenue from Berkeley Street to the Boston Art Museum without a shift in gears. All the driver did when he started the engine was to shift into high and leave it there all the time. The car is brought to stop by braking, without the engine stalling. Depress the throttle and the car gets away quickly, although not with the full power of a conventional car in first gear. But conventional gear shifting is provided for those who want to beat all cars at street intersections.

No Spinning on Ice

For starting on icy pavements, the fluid drive is ideal. There is no spinning of wheels. There is no wear and tear on the transmission in starting and no concern for clashing gears. The car seems to gather momentum with the smoothness of the electric automobile. In fact, the flexibility of steam and electricity seems to have been attained in this gasoline-propelled motorcar.

A logical question is: "If the fluid drive will do all these things, why is it necessary to equip the car with a conventional shifting device also?" And the answers are: "There are times when the conventional gear will come in handy. When unusually rapid acceleration is required, shifting is preferable to a smooth glide into high speed. And the clutch must be used in shifting to reverse. Shifting into second may also be necessary when starting on an unusually steep incline.

The real feature of the fluid drive is that it is almost impossible to cause any jerks in the motion of the car no matter how much the driver stamps on the accelerator.

W. C. H.

Economy Moves For Worcester

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WORCESTER—Under proposed recommendations by Griffenhagen & Associates in the survey of municipal departments, the office of City Messenger would be abolished, and the G. A. R. Building, presented the City two years ago, would be sold.

In recommending abolition of the City Messenger Department, investigators say work done by employees of this Bureau could be transferred to existing and proposed agencies, with the City Messenger, Edwin M. C. French, taking over duties of Head Janitor in City Hall. Readjustment downward in salaries and reduction in personnel is advocated.

It was recommended that the G. A. R. Building be sold without delay because its continued operation offers no service to citizens commensurate with the cost. Its sale would result in a saving of $1,800 a year and, in addition, the City would be able to collect approximately $2,000 yearly in taxes.

"The Monitor Views the News"

For Tuesday, Feb. 14

1:00	WORL	920kc
1:00	WMEX	1500kc
6:00	WMEX	1500kc
	Shortwave	
3:30	W1XAL	11.79mc
6:00	W1XAL	11.79mc

The Allies Inn

- Breakfast
- Dinner
- Luncheon
- Guest Rooms

1703 NEW YORK AVENUE WASHINGTON, D. C.

Roundup Gives Police District A Clean Slate

Station 3, which polices Boston Common, Beacon Hill and the West End, and generally opens the week with a long list of complaints piled up Saturday night and Sunday, started this week with a clean blotter.

To put an end to reports of intoxicated men, handbag snatching, and petty robbery, Capt. William F. Donovan on Saturday night detailed Sergeant Warren Leise with 10 additional men to roundup suspicious characters. Fifty-six men were brought in. Forty-six subsequently were discharged by the probation clerk and 10 were held for the lineup today as "suspicious persons abroad in the nighttime."

Quincy Increases Budget for Schools

The Quincy School Department budget of $1,274,111 for 1939, $3,300 more than the total amount finally expended for school purposes last year, has been approved by the School Committee and will be forwarded to the City Council for their consideration and approval Feb. 20.

Last year the School Committee submitted a budget of $1,274,772 and the Council deducted $10,000 but later added a $6,000 transfer to cover a deficit in school accounts.

Ten Candidates Seek Vacancy In The City Council

Ten candidates seek the City Council chair held for 13 years by John F. Dowd, now Sheriff of Suffolk County, in a special election in Ward 8, Roxbury, and the South End, tomorrow.

This large field indicates to political observers at City Hall that regardless of which candidate is elected, he will not be the choice of a majority of the voters. Since 1925 when election of City Councilors by wards was inaugurated, it has been the frequent paradox that the majority of the voters in the wards voted against the candidate elected, due to the large number of candidates splitting the field.

Candidates for tomorrow's election in Ward 8, in order of their appearance on the ballot, are:

George F. McMahon, 5 Clifton Street; a practising attorney, graduate of Northeastern University Law School.

Edward Maloof, 10 East Brookline Street, South End; Chairman of the Republican Ward Committee.

Albert Gardner, 293 Eustis Street, civil engineer; Treasurer of the Ward 8 Democratic Club; Vice-President of the Federation of Architects and Engineers.

John J. O'Brien, 28 Sharon Street, South End.

John F. Donahue, 108 Zeigler Street; former Red Sox outfielder, supported by Miles Haryesm, local representative of the Rev. Charles E. Coughlin.

Michael J. Manning, 30 Batchelder Street; Secretary of the James M. Curley Club of Massachusetts.

William F. Hurley, 61 Magazine Street; member of the James M. Curley Club of Massachusetts.

Thomas W. Howie, Randall and Albany Streets; member of Young Democrats Club of Roxbury, Roxbury Board of Trade.

Paul J. Lawrence, 191 Eustis Street; mechanic, salesman, war veteran.

Garret J. Manning, 306 Dudley Street.

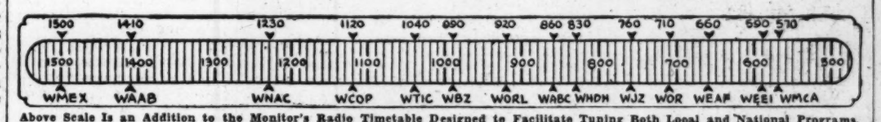
N. H. Farm Bureau Head Is Re-elected

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CONCORD, N. H., Feb. 13—George M. Putnam, Contoocook farmer who has been President of the New Hampshire Farm Bureau Federation since he helped found it 23 years ago, has just started another term.

Mr. Putnam is one of the most active figures in New Hampshire organized rural groups. He was instrumental in the organization of the farmers co-operative source of supplies, the Merrimack Farmers Exchange, and has been its President since it was founded in 1920. He became interested in adapting the co-operative theory to various forms of insurance protection for rural areas and founded the Farm Bureau Auto Insurance Company of which he is President, and the Farm Bureau Mutual (fire) Insurance Company of which he is Secretary.

The Monitor's Radio Timetable



Above Scale Is an Addition to the Monitor's Radio Timetable Designed to Facilitate Tuning Both Local and National Programs.
(Feature Programs Appear in Blackface)

590kc-WEEI-508m	990kc-WBZ-303m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m	1500kc-WMEX-200m
5:00 The Boston Hour..	Rakov's Orchestra	"Dick Tracy": sketch	Sport reports	"Reading the Comics"
5:15 The Boston Hour..	"Terry and the Pirates"	"Your Family": drama	Sport reports	Sport reports .....
5:30 Interviews	"Don Winslow": sketch	"Jack Armstrong"	"Smilin' Jack"	Sport reports .....
5:45 Circus sketch	"Tom Mix": sketch	"Little Orphan Annie"	"Children's Corner" ...	"White Brigade" .....
6:00 News Service	News; weather; music	News Service	Dinner Concert	"The Monitor News" ...
6:15 "Howie Wing": sk.	Dance Revue; sports....	Sport Roundup	Dinner Concert	Italian review .....
6:30 Sports Rendezvous.	Studio speaker	Voice; organ; violin....	Dinner Concert	Sport comment .....
6:45 "Music for Men"..	Lowell Thomas, news...	"Musical Rendezvous"	"The Johnson Family" ..	Russell Byrd's Orch. ..
7:00 Rhythm Revue	'Alias Jimmy Valentine':	"Amos 'n' Andy"	News Service	Earle Foxe's Orchestra
7:15 "Lum and Abner"	dramatization	Edwin C. Hill	William Hurley, talk...	"Five Star Final" .....
7:30 Eddie Cantor; variety	"Campus Chatter";	"Inside of Sports".....	"The Lone Ranger";	Pete Herman's Orch....
7:45	"Pine Tree Troubadours"	"Dance Time"	dramatic sketch	"Cowboy Caravan" ....
8:00 "Cavalcade of	'Carson Robison and His	Al Pearce and His Gang;	Political talk	"Cowboy Caravan" ....
8:15 America": drama.	Buckaroos'	Carl Hoff's Orchestra.	"Studies in Contrast";	"Princess of Song" ...
8:30 Pick and Pat: com-	"Those We Love"; dra-	Richard Crooks, tenor;	George Hamilton's Orch.	Breed Walter, comment
8:45 edy; soloists; orch.	matic serial	symphony orchestra ..	George Hamilton's Orch.	Johannes Steel, news
9:00 Lionel Barrymore,	Nati Republican Club	Phil Spitalny's Orches-	Listeners' Theater:	Legion Auxiliary Glee
9:15 Edward Arnold in	Lincoln Day Dinner:	tra; D. Thompson..	"The Last Brother"	Club Concert .....
9:30 "The Return of	Herbert Hoover; J. M.	Eddie Duchin's Orch.:	WOR Symphony Orch.	Russell Byrd's Orch.
9:45 Peter Grimm" ...	D. Hamilton; others ..	Morton Downey, tenor.	WOR Symphony Orch.	Russell Byrd's Orch.
10:00 Guy Lombardo's Or.	"True or False"	Marek Weber's Orch.:	National Republican Club	Philharmonians Octet
10:15 Guy Lombardo's Or.	"True or False"	soloists; quartet	Lincoln Day Dinner.	Amateur Hour .....
10:30 National Republi-	National Forum: Rep.	Horace Heidt's Orch.	Govs. Bell; Bottolf-	Amateur Hour .....
10:45 can Club Dinner..	Ralph E. Church, Ill.	Horace Heidt's Orch.	sen; Vanderbilt	"The Monitor News"
11:00 Weather; news	News; weather; music	News Service	Nye Mayhew's Orch	Pete Herman's Orch.
11:15 Network sports	"The Music You Want"	Weather Service	Rep. Martin F. Smith.	Julie Wintz's Orchestra
11:30 Network sports	"The Music You Want"	Ben Cutler's Orchestra	Jimmy Dorsey's Orch.	Earle Foxe's Orchestra
11:45 Network sports	"The Music You Want"	Ben Cutler's Orchestra	Jimmy Dorsey's Orch.	"Day's End" .....

Tuesday's Programs

590kc-WEEI-508m	990kc-WBZ-303m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m	1500kc-WMEX-200m
7:00 "Minute Man"	News; Morning Review.	Organ recital	"Musical Clock"	.....
7:15 "Minute Man"	Church in Wildwood....	News comment	"Musical Clock"	.....
7:30 Popular music	"Musical Clock"	"George and Juanita"..	News Service	.....
7:45 WEEI News	"Musical Clock"	"Musical Clock"	Morning Watch	.....
8:00 Forecasts; music ..	Forecast; Woman Buys.	News Service	"Eight Bells"	Musical Timetable .....
8:15 "Caroline Cabot" .	"Musical Clock"	Weather Service	"Musical Almanac" ...	Musical Timetable .....
8:30 "Handy Man"	"Swing Serenade"	"Musical Roundup"	Andrew Jacobson's	Musical Timetable .....
8:45 "Hits and Encores"	"Musical Clock"	"Musical Roundup"	Rhythm Orchestra	Musical Timetable .....
9:00 "Food Magician" ..	News; "As You Like It"	Hollywood comment	"Merry-Go-Round"	Farm and Home News.
9:15 Bill Elliott, songs ..	"As You Like It"	Food news	"Merry-Go-Round"	"Charm"; talk .....
9:30 "Joyce Jordan" ...	Breakfast Club	Household talk	"Merry-Go-Round"	"Songs of Italy" .....
9:45 Bachelor's Children	"Gospel Singer"	Variations; music	"Melody Strings"	"Songs of Italy" .....
10:00 Pretty Kitty Kelly.	Your Home and Mine...	"Central City"; sketch.	"Nation's School of the	Studio speaker .....
10:15 Myrt and Marge ...	"Jane Arden"	"John's Other Wife" ..	Air"; "Guide Posts" ...	Studio speaker .....
10:30 "Hilltop House" ...	Ed. O'Connell songs....	Just Plain Bill; sketch.	"Singing Strings"	"Shopping With You" ..
10:45 "Stepmother"	"Melody Time"	"Woman in White"	"Choir Loft"; organ	"Shopping With You" ..
11:00 Commentator	"Mary Marlin"; sketch.	"David Harum"; sketch	Studio interview	Network speaker .....
11:15 Scattergood Baines.	"Vic and Sade"; sketch.	"Lorenzo Jones"; sketch	Hillbilly music	Etiquette talk .....
11:30 Big Sister; sketch..	Forecast; music	"Young Widder Brown"	Musical exercises	Jean Collins, songs.....
11:45 "Aunt Jenny"	Talk, Rev. Stidger.....	"Road of Life"; sketch.	Manhatters; orchestra ..	News commentator ....
12:00 Kate Smith speaks	News; music; Checker-	Sketch; organist	News Service	"Italian Airs" .....
12:15 "Nancy James" ...	board Time; stocks...	"The O'Neills"; sketch.	Agricultural talk	Italian program .....
12:30 Helen Trent; sk....	National Farm and	"Singin' Sam," songs...	Italian music program..	Music; weather .....
12:45 "Our Gal Sunday"	Home Hour: Walter	"Meet Miss Julia"	Italian music program..	Ted Call, songs .....
1:00 "The Goldbergs" ..	Blaufuss' Homesteaders	News Service	Women's club news....	"The Monitor News"...
1:15 "Life Beautiful" ..	Farm Radio News.....	"Melody Sweethearts"...	Bernie Cummin's Orch..	"Musical Mailbox" ....
1:30 "Road of Life"	"The Rambler"	"Don Artiste," pianist.	Don Arres; orchestra..	"Musical Mailbox" ....
1:45 "This Day Is Ours"	"Those Happy Gilmans"	Marimba Melodies	"George and Juanita"..	Book Lovers' Club.....
2:00 Serial sketch	"Betty and Bob".....	"Musical Roundup"	"Silhouettes in Blue"...	"Classical Album" ....
2:15 "Dr. Susan"; sk....	"Grimm's Daughter" ..	"Musical Roundup"	Ed Fitzgerald's Revue..	"Classical Album" ....
2:30 "American School	"Valiant Lady"; sketch	Household talk	Ed Fitzgerald's Revue..	"Hollywood Fanfare"...
2:45 of the Air"	Hymn recital	Concert Internationale.	Ed Fitzgerald's Revue..	Shirley Winters, songs.
3:00 News Service	Mass. Library Ass'n.....	"Mary Marlin"; sketch.	New England Conserva-	Sports reports .....
3:15 Seton Glee Club....	U. S. Army Band.....	"Ma Perkins"; sketch.	tory recital	Sports reports .....
3:30 Children's Concert:	U. S. Army Band.....	Pepper Young's Family.	"Cats and Fiddle"...	Sports reports .....
3:45 Cincinnati Sym-	Weather; news	"The Guiding Light"...	Network speaker	Sports reports .....
4:00 phony Or.; E.	"Club Matinee"; variety	"Backstage Wife"; sk..	Government talk	Sports reports .....
4:15 Goossens, cond.	"Club Matinee"; variety	"Stella Dallas"	"Midstream"; sketch	Sports reports .....
4:30 C. Hector's Orch...	"Club Matinee"; variety	"Vic and Sade"	Musical Salutes	Sports reports .....
4:45 Orch.; dog talk....	"Club Matinee"; news..	"Girl Alone"; sketch ..	Musical Salutes	Sports reports .....
5:00 Boston Hour	"Dance Interlude"	"Dick Tracy"; sketch..	Sport reports	"Reading the Comics"
5:15 Boston Hour	"Terry and the Pirates"	"Your Family"; sketch.	Sport reports	Sports reports .....
5:30 Interviews	"Don Winslow"; sketch.	"Jack Armstrong"; sk..	Sport reports	Sports reports .....
5:45 Circus sketch	"Tom Mix" sketch	"Little Orphan Annie"	Sport reports	"White Brigade" .....
6:00 News Service	News; weather; music...	News Service	Dinner Concert	"The Monitor News"...
6:15 "Howie Wing"; sk.	Dance Revue; sports....	Sports comment	Dinner Concert	Italian Radio Review.
6:30 Sport comment	Adrian Rollini's Trio...	"Spotlight Revue"	Dinner Concert	Sport comments .....
6:45 "Rhythm Revue"	Lowell Thomas	"Musical Rendezvous"...	"The Johnson Family"...	Russell Byrd's Orch. ..
7:00 "New Voices"	"Easy Aces"; sketch....	"Amos 'n' Andy".....	News Service	Earle Foxe's Orchestra
7:15 Hollywood comment	"Mr. Keen"; sketch....	Vocal Varieties	Jack Fisher's Orchestra	"Five Star Final" .....
7:30 Helen Menken in	WBZ Presents	Dramatized news	"The Green Hornet";	Pete Herman's Orch....
7:45 "Second Husband"	Emily Post, talk	"Don't You Believe It".	dramatization	"Cowboy Caravan," with
8:00 'Big Town'; E. Rob-	Advertising Club of	Johnny Green's Orch.;	"Theater of Music"....	Buck Nation .....
8:15 inson; C. Trevor ..	Boston	sketch; soloists	"Theater of Music"....	Talk, National Defense
8:30 Al Jolson and	"Information, Please";	"For Men Only"; inter-	New England Town Meet-	Hans Buchwald's "Hour
8:45 company; guest ..	questions and answers.	views; music	ing: "Forest Conserva-	of Music" .....
9:00 "We, the People" ..	"Mary and Bob"; dra-	Frank Crumit; Julia	tion and Flood Control	Variety Hour .....
9:15 "We, the People" ..	matic program	Sanderson; quiz	for New England"	Variety Hour .....
9:30 Benny Goodman's	Eugene Conley, tenor;	"Fibber McGee"; com-	"Curtain Calls"	Variety Hour .....
9:45 Orch.; soloists	concert orchestra	edy variety program.	Third period, Bruins-	Variety Hour .....
10:00 "Dr. Christian of	"If I Had the Chance";	Bob Hope; Edna May	Detroit, hockey	Network sports .....
10:15 River's End"	network interviews ..	Oliver; Ennis' Orch....	Larry Clinton's Orch....	Network sports .....
10:30 Jack Berch's Boys	"Love and Kisses";	"Uncle Ezra"	Larry Clinton's Orch....	Network sports .....
10:45 Herbert Hoover	dramatization	"Name the Place"	Larry Clinton's Orch....	Network sports .....
11:00 Forecasts; news ...	News; weather; music...	News Service	Red Norvo's Orchestra.	Pete Herman's Orch....
11:15 Sports; music	"The Music You Want"	Weather Service	Clyde Lucas' Orch.....	Earle Foxe's Orchestra
11:30 Glen Gray's Orch..	"The Music You Want"	Ray Kinney's Orchestra	Chick Webb's Orchestra	Skeets Talbert's Orch...
11:45 Glen Gray's Orch..	"The Music You Want"	Ray Kinney's Orchestra	Chick Webb's Orchestra	Skeets Talbert's Orch...

Here and There in Shops Of the Boston Retail Area

By Janet Treat

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

"Buz, buz, and have you heard" . . . that's all we expect to hear after Feb. 20. Because that's the official date for the first official showing, (or should we say unveiling?) of clever hats that boast of an internal marking that says "Slattery's. Original design by Miss Josephine."

These hats, although all made up and ready to wear the minute you get them home, are the kind you expect to be able to own only after you have had them made up especially for you. And "sat" for special fittings that were tedious and made you wonder why you started the whole things, anyhow! Miss Josephine, who is with Slattery's, thinks up millinery that will look well . . . yet different. Not so different that the family threat to disown you, though. Rather they're not freakish . . . but they're individual nevertheless. And always in good taste; which after all is also most important. Incidentally we have seen some of the "previews" (and we think there are some there for you, too, already) and they show lots and oodles of veiling. In front of you, in back of you, under your chin, and on top of the hat. We even saw one bit of millinery that wasn't satisfied with just one veil. No indeed . . . it had two of them! Other veils are ombré . . . that is, they're shaded, and are they flattering little morsels of femininity. Then, too, Miss Josephine goes in for flowers in colors you never even thought anybody would try out before . . . and the 1939 version of the good old sailor . . . in nothing less than gay taffeta, in plaid! The prices are anywhere from $16.50 along up to $25, if we remember correctly.

* * *

Jackets, Jackets; They're everywhere

Jackets, jackets . . . everywhere we go we run into jackets. They're practically a must-have in any woman's wardrobe. The idea is, of course, that you pick yourself up a jacket, and then a skirt that matches one of the colors in the plaid or check. In other words, you can make a couple of outfits out of one jacket . . . by changing the color of the skirt you wear. However, be all this as it may . . . the fact still remains that Wethern's . . . the one at Coolidge Corner, as well as the store in town at Temple Place have a nice collection of them in tweed. The kind that have the slap-dash colorings as well as the duller, more conservative ones. And plenty of them have the mib patch pockets above the waist, as well as below. The price is $6.50 or $7.98.

* * *

Wait Until You See This One

We've already told you about a couple of little noggins that will help you disguise the old blue number . . . but wait till you hear about this new one for $2. It's a real bolero . . . but still, come to think of it, it's more of a bolero-jacket. We mean it has a little turndown collar, just like your favorite blouse, and three or four little buttons that make it button up right close to the neck. Furthermore, not content with offering you this, there are lots of tiny pleats rippling down for several inches. And short puffy sleeves. That description fits the plain color rayon crepes . . . which come in such shades as fuchsia, gold, blue, lime, and so on. There's still another style worked out in Algerian stripes that sells for the same price. You'll find them at the neckwear counter at Jordan Marsh's . . . right on the main floor in the main store.

* * *

You Should See Seashell Jewelry

And now some bright person has taken all those millions of seashells you've been collecting whenever you touch foot to a bit of beach sand . . . and put them into bits of jewelry. Well, maybe not the exact shells that you dragged home, but shells just like them. And they've painted them, and in such lush colors. For instance, there are cyclamen colored shells, all hanging on little gold chains . . . for necklaces or bracelets. And others fixed up into clips. Some are particularly big and clanky, and thick . . . others tiny and very dainty and fragile looking. But mind you we only said they looked fragile . . . the chances are they'll stand plenty of wear and tear; just as they did back on the old home ground! A dollar up . . . at Filene's.

* * *

Put a Tick Into The Tickless Clock

There's something about an old family clock around the house that lends an air. Of *hominess*, we mean. But we must say that if the clock doesn't tick, it doesn't count, for then it is utterly lacking in that something that makes a clock an intimate part of the household. And yet how many homes we go into where we notice lovely old clocks that are quite speechless. For some reason or other people seem to put off the business of having them repaired. Sometimes because they're afraid it'll be too expensive; but more often because they somehow or other figure that they've got to truck the clock to town somehow or other. And they're often so big that that's pretty impossible. That's why we want to call your attention to the fact that jewelers like Kettell, Blake and Read opposite Filene's, will send a man out to your home to take a look at the clock any time you say, and give you an estimate as to the cost of putting things right. And if you find it's too much for the budget at the moment, you'll at least know what it is going to cost when you do find yourself in a position to have it done!

* * *

P. S. We do hope you saw, or get to see, Jay's Valentine window. It's truly the most beautiful . . . to say nothing of unique . . . window display in town. With little cupids and arrows, and painted glass lace, and pale pinks and cyclamen tones . . . really it defies description in mere words!

(A Regular Monday, Wednesday, Friday Feature)

Tuition for Refugees

WILLIAMSTOWN, Mass., Feb. 13 (AP)—Free tuition for four "suitably qualified" foreign refugees was offered today by Williams College. Dr. James Phinney Baxter, 3d, President of the College, said the offer was dependent, however, on the condition that other expenses were provided elsewhere. One German refugee already has enrolled at the college.

Station WIXAL

For Tuesday, Feb. 14

(6.04mc—49.6m)

7:00 p. m.—Music for the Dinner Hour.
7:30 p. m.—Round Table on American Public Policy, Prof. William Y. Elliott, Harvard.
8:00 p. m.—Harvard University Series: Law School faculty talks.
8:30 p. m.—"Splendors of Literature": "Visits to Literary Scenes—Stratford," Prof. John C. Scammell, Boston University.

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Clergymen Use Lincoln Theme To Teach Racial Tolerance

Accepting Lincoln's Birthday yesterday as an occasion for condemning racial prejudice throughout the world, pastors of Greater Boston churches pointed out that the United States, despite its criticism of the attitude of foreign countries toward the Jews has a racial problem of its own, namely, the Negro race which constitutes one tenth of the nation's population.

Declaring the Negroes in the South are treated as children and not as equals, even though some Southerners have a deep affection for them, the Rev. Dr. Arthur L. Kinsolving, Rector of the Trinity Church in Copley Square, said that "underneath this situation is a shadow too deep to be ignored." Because of racial prejudice, he pointed out, living standards and general conditions of the Negro are deplorable.

"It happens that Lincoln's Birthday falls on this Sunday," the rector stated, "and churches far and wide are asked to lead their congregations to ponder the matter of race relationships."

The Rev. Dr. Palfrey Perkins at the King's Chapel said that Lincoln was the embodiment of those two great words: "Democracy and Religion." Lincoln's own idea of democracy was, according to Dr. Perkins: "As I would not be a slave, so I would not be a master. It was this spirit which made Lincoln the greatest figure in the history of democracy in the world.

"Lincoln was the most appealing figure in our national history. He is a permanent symbol of our national dream. His life was an allegory of the story of democracy."

The only kingdom that can defy the problems now facing the world, according to the Rev. Harold B. Sedgewick at the All Saints Church, Brookline, "is the one that is not of the world." All the Pilates and the Caesars, he said, have been relieved by Jesus's assurance that "My kingdom is not of the world."

Suggesting that churchmen put a little more kindly human nature into their religion, the Rev. Dr. G. Campbell Wadsworth, preaching in the Church of the Covenant, took for his text, "The Cloud of Witnesses."

Littauer

(Continued from Page 9)

School. In addition, there is library space for 200,000 volumes, an auditorium, lounge, eight seminar rooms which are the "workshops" of the school, a statistical laboratory, and a large reading room.

At present there are 14 regular Littauer Fellowship holders enrolled in the school, besides which 188 graduate students from other parts of the University are participating in the various seminars.

In his first annual report, Dean John H. Williams, head of the new school, said: "It is the consultantship program which most clearly differentiates the work of the school from the more usual sort of instruction in the social sciences."

"It is felt," he continued, "that many of us in the University may be too remote to be of practical benefit to the men who have to make decisions, while those in the public service may be too near to what they are doing and under too much pressure."

Dean Williams also pointed out that at present most government departments are not sufficiently staffed to permit the senior men to be absent from their posts to attend the school as consultants.

Stones

(Continued from Page 9)

ries, and queerer ones, have been proposed to account for these little glass blobs than for any other kind of rock in the world.

"Some say they belong to the earth and were made by prehistoric man when he first began to experiment with glass; or else that a lightning bolt struck through a dust-storm and melted the dust into glass, which showered in glowing rain upon the earth beneath. Some claim that the tectites were bubbles of glass blown up in the volcano's mouth and flung into the clouds where they rode the winds until the molten glass ran together into a pellet. Bolder are the theorists who claim that the tectites were shot from the exploding mountains of the moon—so high that they got away from the moon's power and came within the pull of the earth's gravity. Most students of tectites believe them to be true meteorites that came from the sun or even beyond."

Meteorite in Siberia

One meteorite of international interest landed in a swamp in Siberia, Dr. Morris said. That was on June 30, 1908. Because of inaccessibility by land it was many years before an expedition could reach the spot for a study. It found that everything combustible for a radius of ten miles was burned to a cinder and for 40 miles more, all trees were laid flat like so many match sticks, their trunks pointing to a common center.

Another meteoric marvel is the Arizona meteor crater, a mystery yet unsolved. If all the holes that have been dug and drilled inside the crater and around it in the attempt to find a great meteoric mass within, were placed end to end, they would reach halfway around the earth. Meteoric bits have been found by the score, but never a sign of any body as large as might be expected. All of which leads astronomers and geologists to conclude that most meteorites not only explode, but that they literally go up in smoke—metallic vapor. Perhaps nothing of any size will ever be found either in Siberia or in Arizona.

Cambridge Council Holds Up Action On U. S. Housing Project

Delaying action in approving the site for a $4,500,000 housing project in Cambridge, to be financed entirely by the Federal Government, the Cambridge City Council today cited three principal objections.

1. That the project wouldn't really afford relief, since too high a rent would be charged to residents.

2. That Cambridge labor would derive little benefit from the construction.

3. That the city would lose taxable property in addition to having to furnish many utilities free of charge.

C. I. O. Leaders

By a Staff Photographer

Michael F. Widman Jr.
Top—President of Massachusetts Industrial Union Council of C. I. O.

Joseph A. Salerno
Below—First Vice-President of Massachusetts Industrial Union Council of C. I. O.

C. I. O. Meeting At Springfield Brought to End

(Continued from Page 9)

of the State C. I. O., who was re-elected yesterday and other officers showed the left-wing labor group is letting little grass grow under its feet.

Mr. Widman reported that officers of the C. I. O. had appeared at the State House in Boston in connection with 21 legislative bills, that member unions had disproved charges of irresponsibility by living up to their contracts with employers during the past year, that the State Council and member unions had assisted unemployed members to obtain unemployment compensation and WPA employment, and that many C. I. O. workers had co-operated with Labor's Non-Partisan League in election activities.

While Mr. Widman gave no statistics in his report, he stated afterward that the total of dues-paying members in the State had risen to 82,000 after hitting a low of 50,000 during the 1937-38 recession. "The rise in payment of dues is a sure index of improved business conditions," he stated.

As evidence of their devotion to American ideals, the delegates opened their convention with repetition of the familiar "pledge to the flag" used in schools. The union officers and organizers showed that they knew the words by reciting them easily, with hands extended toward a silken "Stars and Stripes."

In his convention address, Lieutenant Governor Cahill, pinch-hitting for Gov. Leverett Saltonstall, who was unable to attend, summarized the State's budget problem and praised the Governor for submitting an "honest budget" intended to overcome financial difficulties.

The convention adopted numerous resolutions, including one in tribute to the late Pope Pius XI. Another censuring the State Labor Relations Commission was referred to the Executive Committee for such action as it deemed wise.

Approval Asked For Overhead Way On Atlantic Ave.

Mayor Tobin today asked the City Council to give its approval to a plan for converting the Atlantic Avenue elevated structure into an automobile highway.

The Mayor said the project has not been considered sufficiently for him to want to express wholehearted approval of it at this time, but he pointed out that measures of this kind, affecting a city, must be given nominal approval by the Mayor and City Council before the Legislature can consider it.

He asserted that the proposal should at least be given Legislative examination, because of its potential relief of traffic congestion and improvement of property values.

Ship

(Continued from Page 9)

portant place it has come to occupy in our current affairs. The plan has become vital in the administration of our business. . . . No outside agency could possibly take the place of our employees' representation plan."

The Board ruled that on Sept. 20, 1937, and thereafter the Industrial Union of Marine and Shipbuilding Workers was the designated representative of a majority of the employees at the Boston plant.

"Conferences between the company and the union were held in October, November and December, 1937, and in January, 1938," the Board statement related.

"Recognition Refused"

"At no time were the proposals of the union accepted, or met by counter-proposals by the company. The company refused to recognize the Industrial as the sole bargaining agent of its employees, and avoided any commitment on proposed terms."

The Board said this "semblance of bargaining without ever having intended to bargain . . . was designed to defeat the (Wagner) act, which in words of Mr. Chief Justice Hughes 'contemplates the making of contracts with labor organizations.'"

The corporation was ordered to post notices at the Fore River and Boston plants for a period of 60 days. These notices, the Board said, should state "that it will withdraw recognition from and disestablish the plan; cease interference with the rights of its employees to self-organization, and bargain, upon request, with Local 25 of the Industrial at the Boston plant."

Department Head Named in M. I. T. In Social Study

Dr. Robert G. Caldwell, United States Minister to Bolivia and former Minister to Portugal, has accepted appointment as Dean of Humanities at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, it was announced today by President Karl T. Compton. He will join the Institute in September. His responsibilities will include the departments of English and history, modern languages and special aspects of economics and the social sciences.

"Dr. Caldwell," President Compton said, "will bring to Technology the advantages of broad educational experience which fit him for advancing the Institute's program of training scientists, engineers and architects capable of contributing to the solution of human problems in a changing social order. The positions of social responsibiluity now occupied by scientists and engineers, emphasize the need for constant attention to two aspects of their education. The first is development of a high sense of responsibility and understanding in social matters, so that the goal of technological success is accompanied by an unselfish desire to aid in the improvement of human relationships. Second is development of those spiritual qualities that bring permanent satisfaction in living."

Dr. Caldwell was born in Bogata, Columbia, in 1882, the son of an American Presbyterian minister, Dr. Milton E. Caldwell, and Susanna (Adams) Caldwell. His early education was gained in South Salem and Cincinnati, Ohio. Entering the College of Wooster at Wooster, Ohio, he was graduated in 1904.

His first position took him to Lahore, India, where he was an instructor in history and English literature at Forman College, Punjab University. After 1906 he specialized in history for a year at the Auburn Theological Seminary and then became instructor in history and economics at Huron College, Huron, South Dakota. During the summers of 1929, 1931, and 1932 he was visiting professor in the graduate school of Columbia University, and held a similar post at the University of Chicago in 1930.

Reforestation Program

The Government is offering farmers seedling trees for as little as $2 a thousand in its reforestation and land conservation program.

Social Engineer

Robert G. Caldwell
Appointed Dean of Humanities at Massachusetts Institute of Technology, assuming duties next academic year.

Brookline Meetings On Town's Problems

The Brookline Advisory Board announced several meetings today to investigate and deliberate on matters pertaining to the municipal budget bill, special appropriations, and other articles incorporated in the warrant for the Town Meeting.

Meetings will be held tomorrow night and on Feb. 21, 24, 28, and March 3. Additional meetings of subcommittees will be held almost nightly during the period.

Hoover to Address G. O. P. In Lincoln Day Speech

While Republican Lincoln Day speakers usually have to vie with one another for the headlines because of the large number of banquets held in various cities, the situation is relieved a little this year in that many of the meetings were split between last night and tonight.

Former President Hoover is to occupy the leading position tonight with his address to the National Republican Club in New York. Last year, it will be recalled, the spotlight at that gathering was held by Gov. George D. Aiken of Vermont.

Unless Mr. Hoover departs radically from the theme uttered last night by principal Party spokesmen, he will picture a Nation adrift with a bewildered captain at the helm.

This was the essence of speeches made by Senator H. Styles Bridges of New Hampshire before an Akron, Ohio, rally, by Senator Henry Cabot Lodge, Jr., speaking in Boston, and by Senator Robert A. Taft of Ohio, speaking in Cincinnati.

A somewhat broader approach was made by James B. Conant, President of Harvard University, in a message read for him by Dr. Karl T. Compton, President of Massachusetts Institute of Technology, at Sander's Theater last night before a group of natural scientists assembled by the Lincoln's Birthday Committee for Democracy and Intellectual Freedom.

Dr. Conant commented that Fascism and Communism are holdovers from an outmoded past, and predicted that in the long run their subjection of freedom would fail.

A high point of his message came when he warned that those who fight "such an insidious disease as an archaic and degrading ideology are in danger of themselves succumbing because resistance to the spread of an idea all too easily becomes identified with hatred for those who have become converted."

He said that it was a "good omen" that the meetings were being held on Lincoln's Birthday. "With malice toward none, with charity toward all but with firm resolve to uphold our own traditions of individual freedom," he concluded, "scientists and scholars may well join hands on Feb. 12 in this ominous year of 1939."

Dr. Compton also read a message from Dr Albert Einstein, exiled German natural scientist, who called for "constant vigilance, determination and readiness for sacrifice" to escape "such a fate as that which we see with our eyes spreading over Europe"; and from Gov. Leverett Saltonstall who cited Lincoln's statement that democracy represents a majority held in restraint by checks in the governmental structure.

Dr. Mildred H. McAfee, President of Wellesley College, said that freedom is based on the premises that truth is stronger than error and that we must have respect for our fellowmen.

Baldwin Stands on Cost Cuts

(Continued from Page 1)

lican parties are discredited. Vote for me and condemn the scandals."

Political observers were talking in terms of his rolling up a 30,000 protest vote, but still they predicted a Cross victory. One shrewd old war horse wasn't fooled by these forecasts, however. It was the Governor himself.

This writer recalls visiting with Governor Cross a short time before the election and commenting that his re-election was generally expected.

"I'm not so sure," the Governor replied, "This man Jasper is making a strong campaign. I think he takes two votes from me for every one he takes from the Republicans; so if he rolls up enough, he will elect Mr. Baldwin."

And that is exactly what happened. Jasper McLevy polled the amazing total of 165,000 votes, and Mr. Baldwin became Governor, with a plurality over Mr. Cross of but 3,000 ballots.

Hands Free

The fact seems to be that everybody was happy, though, about this surprise outcome. Mr. Cross had books to complete and so many things he wanted to do. Jasper McLevy had gone further than any Connecticut Socialist had ever gone before, and Raymond Baldwin was left in position to carry into practice the convictions he had so vigorously expounded.

A big, athletic looking man, light hair and deeply timbred voice, Mr. Baldwin has a pleasant manner and mild approach. He doesn't attempt to force his ideas over. He simply presents them, explains them in as full and reasonable fashion as he can, and doesn't get disturbed if they aren't accepted at once.

To the Governor's chair he brought the knowledge of State Government obtained through previous service in the Legislature and as a Judge in his home town of Stratford.

One of his first jobs, of course, as Governor was to submit his budget recommendations for the biennial period. Under Connecticut law, the department heads furnish the Budget Director with their estimated expenditures in October of even numbered years, so this information was available when Mr. Baldwin sat down behind the heavy, mission-oak Governor's desk for the first time.

He added up the estimates and found they totaled $80,444,414.

Next, he looked at the list of expected revenues for the same two-year period. They totaled $48,640,100, or nearly $32,000,000 less than was asked by department heads.

"Then I got out the ax," the Governor says, leaning back in the big chair in the large, cheerful office that has been redecorated since Uncle Toby occupied it. "I eliminated new buildings, new jobs, limited repairs to those absolutely required, and otherwise trimmed all I could without curtailing our existing services, and I cut the total to $59,072,810. But this was still $10,000,000 more than we had coming in.

What He Preaches

"It was either put on a new tax to raise the money, or cut the expenditures still further. Since I firmly believe the best way to encourage businessmen to invest in plants and give jobs is for Government to give clear signs it is going to cut costs and not raise taxes, I had to practice what I preach.

"I examined possible savings. Among those that suggested themselves was the closing of two State teachers colleges. This would permit concentration of effort in the two remaining such institutions and force a more selective choosing of prospective teachers. This seemed a wise step, for I think we have reached the point where quality in teachers is more important than quantity.

"A somewhat similar situation prevailed among the State's 11 trade schools. I suggested closing two of them."

The Governor has other proposals, the transfer of State Police costs to the highway fund, cessation of pay increases for State employees, termination of certain jobs, and similar steps. They all figured up to save that $10,000,000 off the budget and make it balance with income.

It is worthy of note that three departments were not cut, in fact were given a little more. First of these was the Publicity Department. Governor Baldwin believes that this appropriation is an investment in the future prosperity of the State, and he is interested in carrying this work further.

Another department was State Water Commission, which may in coming months have to take care of greatly expanded work because of the flood control program.

In Behalf of Factories

The third department was that which handles labor and factory inspection. This division is concerned with the Wages and Hours Bill, now on the Federal statutes, and will administer the State wages and hours law, if one is enacted by the Legislature. In addition, this department is one of the State's principal agencies in controling conditions of work and improving the labor relations generally. The Governor is of the opinion this is no time to curtail such activity.

Then the Governor wrote out all his recommendations and his ideas on the subject of the budget and submitted them in a message. The message, of course, was addressed to the Legislature, but its tone was so simple and its terms so explanatory that many citizens read it and were able to obtain a concise picture of the State's affairs as they appear to the Governor. The form of the message, if not its content, was pretty generally approved in Connecticut.

School Overhauling

Of course, Governor Baldwin hopes the Legislature will approve the budget just as he has submitted it; but a storm of protest has already arisen over the educational changes.

Some 20 organizations, including the American Legion, the State Grange, the Manufacturers' Association, and others have asked the Governor to hold up his changes until a thorough examination of all Connecticut's educational needs and facilities can be made.

In his mild way, Governor Baldwin hints that this suits him fine, that he has been of the opinion for some time that a complete reassessment of the schools should be made, and if his recommendations bring this examination nearer, it is all to the good. But the Governor also holds the position that the curtailments should be made and the budget kept balanced while the study is under way.

Bay State Mayors Warn of Tax Rise

(Continued from Page 9)

items. The district served by the Boston Elevated, he said, would have to add $1 more because of the El deficit.

39 Cities Represented

Declaring he represented 39 Massachusetts mayors, Mayor Voke said the organization would back Governor Saltonstall's tax program, provided it reduced the levy on municipalities, but maintained that a record-breaking State tax of $41,000,000 would result if cities and towns were forced to pay the $9,000,000 this year. (The State tax is a deficiency levy upon cities and towns to balance the State budget.)

"Last year," Mayor Voke said, "it was anticipated that there would be a diversion from the highway fund of $8,000,000, leaving the State tax at $8,000,000. However, the Legislature later in the year set the State tax at $17,000,000, which would go onto this year's levy."

Supporting the funding measure, Mayor John C. Carr of Medford, declared, "Last year's Legislature gave us this totally unexpected burden."

"We are not passing the buck in this matter," Mayor Carr said. "This $9,000,000 will have to be paid by the real estate owners and nobody else. This bill only spreads the burden over a few years."

Schedule of Fast Mail Steamers

For First Class Mail and Newspapers Only

To Great Britain—France—Germany and Italy

Steamship	Sailing	Pier	Port	Mail Closes Boston	Mail Closes New York
Pres. Harding	Feb. 15	60, North River	Southampton	Feb. 14 6 pm	Feb. 15 8 am
St. Louis (Ireland only)	Feb. 15	84, North River	Galway Feb. 23	Feb. 15 1 pm	Feb. 15 8 pm
			Feb. 24		

Australia and New Zealand

Steamship	Sailing		Mail Closes Boston	Mail Closes New York
Mariposa	San Francisco	Feb. 28	Feb. 21 4:00 pm	Feb. 23 7:30 pm
Mariposa	San Pedro	Mar. 7	Feb. 25 4:00 pm	Feb. 25 7:30 pm

China and Japan

Steamship	Sailing		Mail Closes Boston	Mail Closes New York
Empress of Japan	Victoria	Feb. 18	Feb. 13 4:00 pm	Feb. 13 7:30 pm
Pres. Pierce	San Francisco	Feb. 24	Feb. 19 4:00 pm	Feb. 19 7:30 pm

Passenger Mail—Mail to passengers on outward-bound ships requires name of vessel, pier number, and date of sailing and must be mailed at least 24 hours in advance of closing times given above.

Air-Mail Service—Extensive air-mail service to major points in Central and South America, the Caribbean, and the Canal Zone includes planes for which the closing time (except for registered mail) at the General Post Office, New York, is 6:30 p. m., Mondays and Fridays (not including holidays). Air mail for Hawaii, Guam, Philippine Islands, China, and Oriental points leaves San Francisco on Wednesdays by "Clipper" planes, mail closing at the South Postal Annex, Boston, at 12 noon on Tuesdays and at the GPO, New York, at 2 p. m. on Tuesdays.

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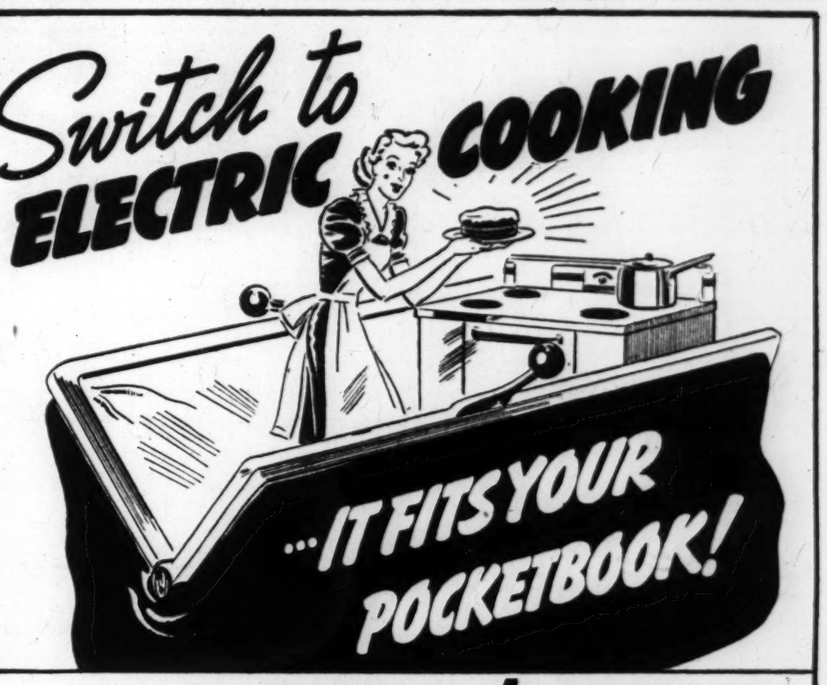

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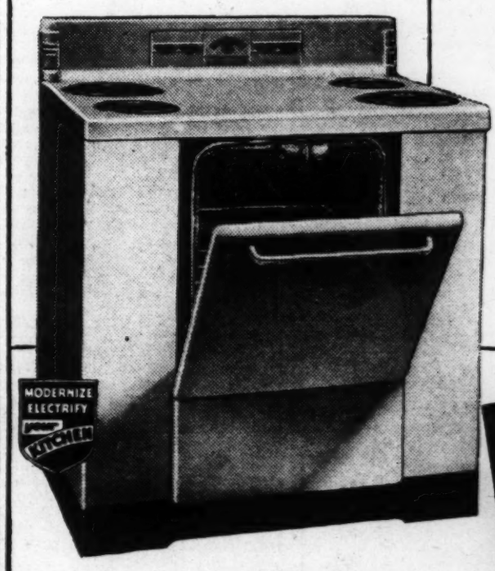

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CONCORD, NEW HAMPSHIRE

College Hockey Back With Dartmouth Coming—Sands and Getliffe Are Recalled

Indians in Town Wednesday For Game With Harvard Six

International Intercollegiate Ice Hockey League Standing

	W	L	Goals For	Agst	Pts
McGill	5	0	27	12	10
Toronto	5	2	49	16	10
Queen's	5	2	33	17	10
Harvard	2	1	10	15	4
Dartmouth	2	2	12	10	4
Princeton	2	3	23	21	4
Yale	1	5	12	44	2
Montreal	0	7	19	60	0

Result Feb. 10

Toronto 9, Montreal 2.

Results Feb. 11

Dartmouth 5, Princeton 3.
McGill 8, Toronto 3.

Games This Week

Wednesday: Dartmouth at Harvard.
Friday: McGill at Queen's; Harvard at Yale.
Saturday: Dartmouth at Princeton; McGill at Toronto.

By Gordon Campbell
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

The second half of the college hockey season gets into high gear this week with every team in the Triple I and New England Intercollegiate Leagues except Montreal playing at least one game.

At the Garden Wednesday, Harvard and Dartmouth will have their first meeting of the year, and unless the Crimson has one of its good nights, the Indians will be well on their way to their second straight Quad League championship. They have already beaten Yale early last month, and last Saturday they took Princeton by a score of 5 to 3.

Three Tied for First

In the Triple I League, McGill, the defending champion, Toronto, and Queen's are in a three-cornered tie for first. After the week is over, however, with the Redmen meeting both the Tricolor and Varsity Blue, a fairly good idea of where the championship will land may be obtained.

Friday evening Harvard and Yale have their first meeting of the season in New Haven and on Saturday Dartmouth travels to New Jersey for a return game with the Tiger. No matter what the outcome of the Harvard-Dartmouth battle, that Harvard-Yale affair always is something to see. Both sextets began the year with new coaching regimes, and their records to date are: Harvard has won five and lost five in regular games, and won two and lost one in Triple I play; Yale has won nine and lost seven in regular games, and won one and lost five in league play.

As for the N. E. Intercollegiate League, eight games have been carded, the highlight of which will be the second Boston College-Boston University meeting of the year at the Arena Saturday evening. The Terriers are now leading the league with three games to their credit and no defeats, including a 7-to-5 victory over the Eagles a week ago Saturday. If B. U. takes B. C. for the second time this season, it will undoubtedly win the league crown for the second-straight year.

Other Games

Six other games in this league this week will be played at the Arena, with B. C. meeting Northeastern, and M. I. T. playing Middlebury Tuesday night; B. U. meeting Colby Wednesday afternoon; Bowdoin playing Northeastern, and Colby facing M. I. T. Friday evening; and Bowdoin meeting Tech Saturday night. On Wednesday, B. C. goes to New Hampshire.

* * *

The Boston Olympics were back in town today after winding up their Provincial Hockey League season in Canada over the week end. . . . A pair of losses to Shawinigan Falls 5-3 Saturday and to Sherbrooke 6-4 Sunday brought the locals' record across the border this year to no wins, one tie, and nine defeats. . . . No little of the Olympics' trouble in Canada can be laid upon the officiating. . . . Besides being biased, the officials either did not know the rules or refused to enforce them.

* * *

Here is one instance from the comedy with Sherbrooke yesterday. . . . Jean Paul Ranger on a Red Raider rush charged Tom Moon in the Boston net, knocked him down, and also injured Jerry Desrosiers. . . . Yet Mr. Ranger was not penalized on either count. . . . Jerry had to leave the game. . . . One high league official, sitting behind the Boston bench, made the remark that the referees ought to be removed. . . . The Boston Garden management ought to make certain that no such officiating conditions are encountered next year. . . . It would be more worth while to keep the team at home.

* * *

Though the Olympics did not win, they deserve a load of credit for the manner in which they played . . . Even with nothing at stake, they played to win . . . The Frenchmen could not understand it . . . Shawinigan players, after the game, shook their heads in their dressing room . . . "What were the Olympics trying so hard for?" they wanted to know . . . "They had nothing to gain." . . . Cliff Thompson, recently promoted Junior, shaped up exceedingly well on his first trip . . . He scored three goals and had one assist . . . The O's next play the St. John's Beavers in a two-game exhibition series at the Garden Saturday night and Sunday afternoon.

Sports Events This Week

Monday, Feb. 13

Amateur Boxing at Arena in evening.

Tuesday, Feb. 14

Boston Bruins vs. Detroit Red Wings at Garden in evening (Hockey).

Northeastern vs. Boston College and M. I. T. vs. Middlebury at Arena in evening. (Hockey.)

Wednesday, Feb. 15

Andover vs. Exeter at Garden in afternoon. (Hockey)

Harvard vs. Dartmouth at Garden in evening. (Hockey)

B. U. vs. Colby at Arena in afternoon. (Hockey)

Tufts vs. Rhode Island at Medford in evening. (Basketball)

B. U. vs. M. I. T. at B. U. gym in evening. (Basketball)

Harvard vs. Providence Boys' Club at Cambridge in evening. (Swimming)

N. E. A. A. A. U. swimming and diving championships at Charlestown Boys' Club.

Thursday, Feb. 16

Boston Schoolboy Hockey at Arena in afternoon.

Commonwealth Figure Skating Club at Arena in evening.

Harvard Junior Varsity vs. Bryant at Cambridge in afternoon. (Basketball)

Friday, Feb. 17

M. I. T. vs. Colby and Northeastern vs. Bowdoin at Arena in evening. (Hockey)

Ice skating at Arena in afternoon.

N. E. A. A. A. U. swimming championships at Brookline in evening.

Saturday, Feb. 18

Harvard vs. Hartford Fencers Club at Cambridge in afternoon. (Fencing)

Schoolboy Hockey at Garden in afternoon.

Boston Olympics vs. St. John's Beavers at Garden in evening. (Hockey)

Bay State Schoolboy Hockey at Arena in afternoon.

B. U. vs. B. C. and M. I. T. vs. Bowdoin at Arena in evening. (Hockey)

Northeastern vs. Rhode Island at "Y" in evening. (Basketball)

Harvard vs. Cornell at Cambridge in evening. (Basketball)

Harvard Varsity Team A vs. Yale at Cambridge in afternoon. (Squash)

Harvard Varsity vs. Columbia at Cambridge in afternoon. (Wrestling)

Harvard vs. Danvers, Artillery vs. Cavalry, and Blue Hill vs. Newport at Commonwealth Armory. (Polo)

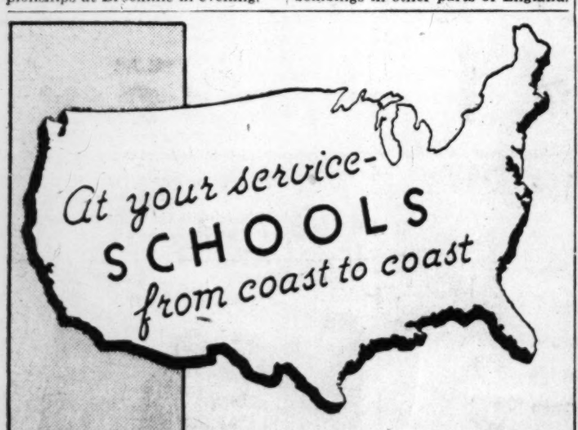
Sunday, Feb. 19

Boston Olympics vs. St. John's Beavers at Garden in afternoon. (Hockey)

Ice skating at Arena in afternoon and evening.

Ireland Wins, 5 to 0

TWICKENHAM, England (CP)—Staging a strong second-half offensive, Ireland defeated England, 5-0, in an international rugby match Feb. 11. The contest was watched by 60,000 spectators, while police guarded the famous ground against possible violence in view of recent bombings in other parts of England.



In many localities across the continent there are Monitor-advertised schools. You may rest assured that their caliber and standing are such as to warrant their advertising in the Monitor. Approximately 350 schools advertise in the Monitor each year. Look for these on the Education Page, Tuesdays and Saturdays. If you do not find the one to fill your requirements advertised in the current issues, write to the School and Camp Section, Advertising Department, One, Norway Street, Boston, Mass.

Helped Feature B. A. A. Golden Anniversary

By a Staff Photographer

Conny Warmerdam (Left) and Don Lash

The Pacific Coast pole vaulter established a new indoor world record in the pole vault at the Boston Garden Saturday of 14ft. 6⅛in. and was voted the John J. Hallahan Trophy by Boston writers as the outstanding performer of the meet. Lash tried to set a new two-mile mark and ran a front race alone.

Around The Hub

Harvard's varsity swimming team climbed into a tie with Yale for first place in the Eastern Intercollegiate Swimming League Saturday when it sank Pennsylvania 56 to 19 in its first league meet. Yale has two victories to its credit over Columbia and Dartmouth. Harvard, defending its championship, will have to look to its laurels this year, with keen competition expected not only from the Elis, but from Princeton, which defeated Navy 61 to 14 Saturday.

* * *

Trinity College swimmers won their second meet in two days when they defeated Boston University 48 to 27 at the University Club pool Saturday afternoon. Friday they beat Tech 44 to 31.

* * *

Bob Gurney of Medford scored 22 points to lead the Northeastern hoop team to its second-straight win over New Hampshire 42 to 34 at the "Y" Saturday. A week ago the Huskies won 57 to 56.

* * *

A sustained drive in the last six minutes of play brought the Amherst basketball team 10 points and a 39-to-38 victory over Tufts at Medford Saturday night.

* * *

When Andover and Exeter meet in their 25th annual hockey game at the Garden Wednesday afternoon, it might be well to watch the work of the Sloane twins, Bill and Jim, co-captains and high scorers for Exeter. In 11 games this season, they have accounted for 20 goals and seven assists.

* * *

The third annual women's State Class B squash tournament and the State Class A badminton singles championships began today at the University Club. Mrs. Lothrop Withington of Brookline has been seeded No. 1 in the squash, while Mary Whittemore of Boston and Wayne V. Schell of Watertown have received top rankings in the women's and men's badminton singles respectively.

* * *

With the 4-to-0 victory of the Canadian sextet, Trail Smoke Eaters, over the United States team in the final game of the world amateur hockey championship at Basle, Switzerland, yesterday, General Manager Walter Brown of the Garden expects to receive a wire stating that the Canadians will be happy to play the Olympics sometime in March. The game would be a natural.

* * *

The Veterans of Foreign Wars will add a third meet to Boston's winter track program. Their first affair will be held at the East Newton Street Armory on the Boston Garden board track Feb. 22. Mayor Tobin has put up a trophy for the mile.

* * *

The week end in skiing: Margarita Fisk of the Woodstock Ski Club is the new women's eastern slalom champion . . . She covered the Oak Hill course at Hanover in 89.1s. yesterday . . . The Norwalk, Conn., Skating Club took top honors in the Northeastern New England speed skating championships held at Highland Lake, East Andover, N. H., yesterday . . . Club skaters took four first places . . . Over at Salisbury Mills yesterday, Ray Lambert of the Lebanon, N. H., Outing Club won the New York State Class A ski jumping championship . . . Ray Dion of the same club won the Class B title.

* * *

In one of the fastest games of the indoor polo season, the Ramblers rode to victory over Satirev Saturday night in a 14 to 7 exhibition game. Leo Boyle's spectacular malleting resulted in seven goals to give his team an unapproachable lead from the fourth chukker on. Harvard's Jayvees, scheduled to play against Satirev, were unable to make an appearance.

* * *

Cornell won over Harvard's varsity polo trio Saturday night at Ithaca with a score of 13 to 12. The final goal for Cornell came in the fourth period after the whistle had blown and before the ball had touched the boards.

Important Basketball Week Among Eastern College Teams

Eastern Intercollegiate Basketball League

Team	Won	Lost	Goals For	Agst
Dartmouth	5	0	234	172
Columbia	4	1	191	151
Cornell	4	2	215	204
Pennsylvania	2	3	188	189
Princeton	1	3	128	131
Harvard	1	3	129	181
Yale	1	6	214	264

This Week's Schedule

Monday—Pennsylvania at Columbia.
Tuesday—Dartmouth at Yale.
Wednesday—Harvard at Princeton.
Friday—Cornell at Dartmouth.
Saturday—Cornell at Harvard, Princeton at Dartmouth, Yale at Penn.

NEW YORK, Feb. 13 (AP)—The Eastern Intercollegiate Conference Basketball race may be settled this week, even though it's just the start of the second half of the season.

Carnegie Tech and Georgetown, tied for the lead as a result of last week's doings, come together at Washington Thursday in what may be the deciding game of the whole campaign.

Georgetown, whose only defeat was at Carnegie's hands early in the season, moved up to tie the Techmen by winning two games last week. Carnegie hasn't played a Conference game since it was upset by Pitt Feb. 4. Each won four games and lost one in the first half of the campaign. Barring further serious upsets, the one which wins Thursday's tussle should stay on top to the finish.

Chance For an Upset

There's a chance for an upset even before the game, however, for Georgetown plays Pitt at Pittsburgh tonight and the Panthers can be very troublesome when they're "on." Carnegie's second game of the week is against Temple at Philadelphia Friday. West Virginia, now tied with Pitt for third, takes part in the other two games of the week, meeting Penn State at Morgantown Wednesday and visiting the Pittsburgh court Saturday.

Although his team didn't play, Capt. Bob Stark of Carnegie easily held the individual scoring lead through last week, with 68 points to 57 for Johnny Schmitt of Georgetown and 56 for Ed Stroloski of Pitt.

Dartmouth Test

Dartmouth's defending champions in the Eastern Intercollegiate League, who didn't get a real test from Harvard as they rolled up a 52-31 victory last Saturday, run into slightly stiffer opposition this week. On Tuesday the Indians visit New Haven for a bout with the last-place Yale team, which recently held them to a two-point decision at Hanover. They return home Friday to meet Cornell, holder of third place, and rated as the strongest challenger in pre-season reckonings. Then they wind up at home Saturday against Princeton.

Columbia, safely settled in second place with four victories and one defeat after a 37-31 win over Princeton, opens the week's program against Penn at New York tonight. Cornell, which whipped Penn, 39-35, to make it four out of six, follows up its visit to Dartmouth by playing Harvard at Cambridge Saturday. Harvard-Princeton Wednesday and Yale-Penn Saturday are the week's other games.

Broberg in Lead

On the wings of his 18 points in the Harvard game Saturday, Dartmouth's Gus Broberg jumped back into first place in the Eastern race for scoring honors. Broberg now has 71 points in five league games, an average of 14.2 per game. He has 30 field goals and 11 free throws to his credit.

Jim Bennett of Cornell scored seven points against Pennsylvania to take second place with 65 tallies in six games while his teammate and Captain, Wally Foertsch, individual high scorer in 1937, tallied 20 points against Penn, the second highest total of the league season, and took third place with 57. Columbia's Albie Myers is fourth with 56 and Penn's Tony Mischo fifth with 50.

The lead scorers:

Player, College	G	FG	F	PF	Pts.
Broberg, Dartmouth	5	30	11	11	71
Bennett, Cornell	6	27	11	10	65
Foertsch, Cornell	6	19	19	13	57
Myers, Columbia	5	23	10	1	56
Mischo, Penn.	5	14	22	9	50
Medvedeff, Col.	5	19	11	12	49
Page, Yale	7	21	5	14	47
Cobb, Yale	7	18	11	6	47
MacLeod, Dartmouth	5	17	12	11	46
Erickson, Yale	7	13	14	11	40
Heckel, Harvard	4	13	9	7	35
Schreiber, Penn.	4	14	3	7	33
Dudis, Dartmouth	5	10	13	9	33
Ramsey, Cornell	6	4	5	14	33
Hobler, Princeton	4	15	2	5	32
Diven, Penn.	5	15	2	9	32
Lutz, Harvard	4	12	5	8	29
Else, Dartmouth	5	13	3	5	29
Batchelder, Dart.	5	11	7	12	29
Seeders, Penn.	5	10	6	12	26

Final Summaries Of Speed Skating Meet

SARANAC LAKE, N. Y. (AP)—Final summaries in the North American Speed Skating championships follow:

Senior women's one mile: Won by Maddy Horn, Beaver Dam, Wis.; second, Mary Dolan, Minneapolis; third, Helen Bahil, Elmhurst, L. I. Time, 3m. 17.08s.

Intermediate boys one mile: Won by Joe McDonald, Saginaw, Mich.; second, Don Rehsigl, Fort Johnson, N. Y.; third, Leonard Schallehn, Saratoga Springs, N. Y. Time, 3m. 7.4s.

Junior boys one mile: Won by Arthur Van Dyke, Saratoga Springs, N. Y.; second, John W. Schneider, New York City; third, Rodney Hinwood, Saranac Lake. Time, 3m. 9.4s.

Senior men's half mile: Won by Delbert Lamb, Milwaukee; second, Tommy Smith, Saranac Lake; third, Charles Leighton, Minneapolis. Time, 1m. 2.4s.

Intermediate girls half mile: Won by Blanch Armstrong, Saratoga Springs; second Virginia Collins, Schenectady, N. Y.; third, Sylvia Larsen, Buffalo, N. Y. Time, 1m. 33.6s.

Half mile under 12 years: Won by Thomas Stanton, Newburgh, N. Y.; second, James Lamy, Saranac Lake; third, James R. Quinn, Jr., Jamaica, L. I. Time, 1m. 42.4s.

Under 10 years 220: Won by Leo Labelle, Jr., Meridian, Conn.; second, John Bulrice, Saranac Lake; third, Richard Godson, Saranac Lake. Time, 27.4s.

Junior girls 440: Won by Geraldine Neuhfer, Cleveland, Ohio; second, Rose Steiniger, Saratoga Springs; third, Dorothy Kirkpatrick, Saratoga Springs. Time, 44.8s.

Juvenile half mile: Won by Allen Sprosty, Cleveland, Ohio; second, Robert Phillips, Saratoga Springs; third, Harry Danforth, Jr., Saranac Lake. Time, 1m. 32s.

Men's senior five mile: Won by Charles Leighton, Minneapolis; second, Vic Ronchetti, Chicago; third, Edward Schroeder, Chicago. Time, 16m. 19.2s.

B. U. Oarsmen In

NEW YORK, (AP)—The formation of the "Dad Vail Intercollegiate Rowing Association," composed of 10 "minor" rowing colleges in the East, South and Middle West, has been announced.

The group includes Manhattan, Rutgers, Boston University, Williams, Dartmouth, American International, Marietta, Richmond, Washington and Lee and Rollins. Plans call for a regatta for the Dad Vail Trophy, now held by Rutgers, on May 20, probably on the Shrewsbury River at Red Bank, N. J.

Warmerdam Will Jump Tomorrow At Providence

By Edwin Rumill
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

The indoor track and field contingent packed their bags again today and headed for Providence, where tomorrow evening the second annual K. of C. Games are scheduled. It will be the third major meet for most of the athletes, who competed either at Philadelphia's Penn. A. C. carnival or the New York Relays on Friday, and the B. A. A. Games at the Boston Garden Saturday.

Of the stars who vie for honors at the Rhode Island Capital, husky Conny Warmerdam, the Olympic Club pole vaulting ace from San Francisco, is certain to be the man of the hour. Having established a new world indoor record of 14ft. 6⅛in. at the B. A. A. Games, and received the Hallahan Trophy as the meet's outstanding performer by unanimous vote of the experts, the 181-pound Californian is serious in his efforts to push the bar even higher tomorrow night.

Room to Spare

As he pounded down the fast Garden runway, pulled his heavy frame over the black and white bar with the arms and shoulders of a collegiate wrestling champion, Warmerdam seemed to clear the world standard level with inches to spare. Had the bar been up around 14-8, he probably would have gone over and dropped to the sawdust pile an even greater champion.

According to veteran writers, never before has a B. A. A. performer been handed the Hallahan Trophy by unanimous vote. Warmerdam had a 50-point total, and was 33 ahead of his closest competitor, Glenn Cunningham.

Cunningham promised to break his Boston one-mile record of 4m. 10s., and although he missed, it was only by nine tenths of a second. First Archie San Romani and then Wayne Rideout paced the Kansan to his fastest effort of the current season. Cunningham breasted the tape with Rideout close at his heels.

The Hunter Mile once again emphasized the amazing stamina of the Kansan, who the night before had led the field in his specialty at Philadelphia.

Lash Started Fast

The packed Garden crowd also lifted their hats to Don Lash. The Indiana flash went out after his 8m. 58s. standard in the two mile, opening up a comfortable lead from the first lap until the finish. Unfortunately, however, there was no one to push him in the closing laps and the watch caught him in the comparatively slow time of 9m. 8.4s.

Incidentally, little Tommy Deckard might have pushed Lash to the record he attempted had he not won the two-mile special at New York the night before. Tommy tired noticeably on the final two laps here and was passed by the veteran Joe McCluskey.

Herbert Thompson beat out Ken Clapp in the B. A. A. dash, Ben Johnson failing to place when he tripped himself about 25 yards from the start. Ziemetz finished third. Roy Staley, another Californian, upset Al Tolmich in the hurdles, with Allen of Bowdoin third.

William Fritz, the Queen's University newcomer to this district, beat the favored Harold Cagle in the Hollis 600. Johnny Borican repeated his Prout triumph in the Lapham 1,000. Mel Walker, Chicago, won the high jump with the bar at 6ft. 6 in.

* * *

The B. A. A. one-mile relay quarter of Doug Raymond, Bob Folsom, Ed Cook and Dick Gill, which had the best time at the recent Millrose Games, had the misfortune to drop the baton in losing to the New York A. C. four Saturday. Gill made a gallant effort to make up the lost yardage, but the handicap was too great.

* * *

Glenn Cunningham is the featured speaker tonight at the annual University of Kansas get-together. The meeting will be held at Brandon Hall Hotel, 1501 Beacon Street.

* * *

The Providence program includes two 600-yard runs, a special for Cagle, Gill, Ed Cook, Wesley Wallace, Raymond and Folsom, and an all-collegiate race for fellows like Leslie MacMitchell and Frank Mascianica.

Bruin Squad Is Weakened By Loss of Many Players

By Web Marve
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Ray Getliffe and Charlie Sands will be in their usual places for the Bruins against Detroit tomorrow night, Manager Art Ross had to call them back from Hershey to help out the depleted squad. Dit Clapper, Red Hamill, and Mel Hill are doubtful starters tomorrow night, and without them the team would be too shorthanded.

The return of Getliffe and Sands will be welcomed by the Bruin fans, for these two had more than a small share of personal following who have missed them since their probationary sojourn to Hershey. While at Hershey they played well and gathered several scoring points in the minor league. Manager Ross is not sure whether they will return to the Cowley line or work with Gordon Pettinger.

It is likely that these two favorites will stay with the team through the balance of the season. Red Hamill showed possibilities as a coming major league left winger, but Terry Reardon, as a right winger instead of his usual center-ice position, needs much more experience before being rated a reliable major leaguer. He may play tomorrow night against Detroit to fill in should Hill be unable to take his starting position.

Shewchuck Going Back

Johnny Shewchuck, the defenseman from Providence who has been filling in for Dit Clapper, may return to the minor league if Clapper is able to don his uniform tomorrow night. These questions will not be decided possibly until tomorrow night. Shewchuck conducted himself satisfactorily but with the season approaching the play-offs the return of Clapper will be a welcome addition.

As usual, the Bruins were slow to warm up last night and, while the Rangers played a game suitable to that tardiness of the B's by adopting close-checking methods and refusing to open up, they did capitalize on their few openings to run up a 3-0 lead. Alex Shibicky scored the first goal in the second period unassisted. Neil and Mac Colville were on the ice at the time but the Boston scorers created a near record by giving a member of that line an unassisted goal. Neil and Mac did not figure in the play and were not credited with assists.

Shibicky again came through for the Rangers in the third period and Neil Colville teamed with Brother Mac for the third goal. The Rangers scored these two with the Bruins trying to open up an attack. It looked like a shutout for Dave Kerr, who was kicking out Bruin shots with ease. With less than five minutes to play, Shore led an attack that resulted in the first Boston score, Schmidt getting the goal with Shore assisting. Less than two minutes later Shore again provided a goal, this time Dumart scoring and Bauer also assisting. The B's just could not get the third goal, although Manager Art Ross took Brimsek off the ice and replaced him with a forward.

Presentation Made

The gallery fans made their annual presentation to favored Bruins before the game . . . Eddie Shore and Dit Clapper were the favored stars and each received a wrist watch and framed drawings of themselves . . . The gallery donors were represented in the presentation by Charlie Rastellini, Bill Woolfulk, Jr., and Ralph Romano . . . Clapper did not dress for the game, but watched proceedings from behind the Boston bench.

* * *

The Bruins have played 17 home games and have been beaten only twice, both times by Rangers, 1 to 0, on Dec. 25, and 3 to 2 last night . . . In that stretch of 17 home games were two ties, one with Toronto and one with Americans . . . Of the eight defeats the Bruins have received this season, Rangers administered three of them . . . Shore played one of his greatest games of hockey last night . . . Cooney Weiland took right wing in place of Mel Hill and Flash Hollett alternated between forward position and defense.

* * *

Rangers seem to have lost some of their early season potency . . . With the Bruins so shorthanded and handicapped with a make-shift lineup, burdened with rookies, the Rangers should have looked pretty powerful . . . Defensively, Dave Kerr did look immense, but the Rangers had no margin of play at any time . . . The Colville Brothers and Shibicky provided the only real scoring threat of the New Yorkers.

Bill Grant Sees Little Hope For American-Born Hockeyists

NEW YORK (AP)—Possibly it's because the Canadian youngsters learn to skate, then, if they think it worth while, try walking, but whatever the reason our northern neighbor probably will continue to hold a virtual monopoly of the best hockey talent.

It was William F. (Bill) Grant of Kansas City, President of the American Hockey Association, who pointed out that ice hockey is the only really popular sport in this country which must rely on imported performers.

Grant is here to pick up a few spare parts for his own Kansas City Club, which right now is tenaciously clinging to last place. He has been in the promotional end of the game for about 20 years, and before that played a little, but quit when the boys started skating around him and between his legs, which wasn't such a trick at that. He's 6ft. 7in. tall.

Names Only Six

Offhand he could think of only six American-born players now on major league rosters. They are Mike Karakas, Chicago Black Hawk goalie, and Frank Brimsek, Boston Bruin goalie, both of Eveleth, Minn.; Cully Dahlstrom of the Black Hawks, from St. Paul; Leroy Goldsworthy of the New York Americans, from Two Harbors, Minn.; Roger Jenkins of the Americans, from Appleton, Wis., and Elwyn (Doc) Romnes of Toronto, from White Bear, Minn.

Hockey is billed as "the fastest game on earth," and the duration of the major league playing careers seems to bear out the idea that the sport takes more out of the players than the players take out of the sport, although the salaries for the top-notchers are not bad.

Ten years is about an average span, and a check of the major league rosters shows most of the players are under 32 years old. Naturally there are exceptions. Ching Johnson is playing plenty of minor league hockey with Minneapolis, and he's 42, and was in the majors last year.

Streamline Players

Grant sees a gradual change in the sport toward streamline players, particularly defense men. Two hundred pounders once were the rule, but they are getting away from that, although Boston still favors the big men, such as the massive Jack Portland. And Boston may be proving that the streamline idea is all wrong. The Bruins are so far ahead in the National League they're lonesome.

As for hockey in general, Grant sees a steady increase in interest, with leagues as far south as Miami, Fla. And as for his own circuit, he says attendance on the whole is ahead of last year, and that expansion of the league next year is practically assured. Fort Worth, Texas, he is confident, will be a member next season, with Dallas, Milwaukee and Omaha also possible future franchise towns.

But that's just incidental to him right now. He's shopping for some players, the slightly-used variety preferred. It will take some experience to pry his Kansas City Greyhounds out of the basement.

New Yale Track Coach Rumor Is Current Again

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Feb. 13 (AP)—Reports that Frank Kanaly would be dismissed in June as Yale University Track Coach brought from Malcolm Farmer, Chairman of Athletics, today, a statement that he might be replaced at that time by Ben Ogden of Temple University.

Farmer, while reluctant to be specific in the matter, said he had talked to Kanaly last July about the possibility of getting through, but denied that their relations were at all "strained."

It was reported that Yale desires to combine the jobs of coaching track and training football men, the latter a task assigned to Maj. Frank Wandle until illness forced his retirement.

The coaching staff at the University is hired on a year-to-year basis, with the understanding that a year's notice will be given in event of dismissal.

Kanaly, a former distance runner, coached at Tufts, Massachusetts Institute of Technology and the University of Maine before coming to Yale.

With Kanaly at the helm, the Elis won the IC4A title in 1933 and since finished second once and third twice.

Kerr Sits on Bruin Scoring Chance

By a Staff Photographer

The Rangers beat the Bruins 3 to 2 at the Garden last night and the Rangers goalie, Dave Kerr, played an important role in the victory in that he was superb in the Ranger nets. He is shown above smothering a loose puck with Eddie Shore, Milton Schmidt, Woody Dumart, and Bobby Bauer all surrounding him ready to pounce on the puck if Kerr reveals where it is.

Hockey at a Glance

By the Associated Press

Results Feb. 12

National League
New York Americans 1, Detroit 0.
Toronto 4, Montreal 2.
New York Rangers 3, Boston 2.

International-American League
Providence 7, New Haven 1.
Cleveland 2, Syracuse 2, tie.
Philadelphia 6, Springfield 1.

American Association
Minneapolis 5, Tulsa 4 (overtime).
St. Louis 10, Kansas City 0.

Quad Hockey League

	W	L	Goals For	Agst	Pts
Dartmouth	2	0	10	4	4
Harvard	1	0	5	2	2
Princeton	1	2	17	11	2
Yale	0	2	2	17	0

Pacific Coast Sidelines—Amerks, Rangers and Toronto Win—World Amateur Hockey

Much Interest Shown In Los Angeles Tennis

From Pacific Coast Sidelines

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LOS ANGELES—Local tennis fans, armed with memories of past Metropolitan tennis tournaments, are flocking to the current Twenty-fifth Annual net classic here with high hopes that the finals, scheduled for Feb. 19, will keep up the tradition of a veritable Davis Cup or Wimbledon preview.

Many a brilliant star has smashed, served, and volleyed since the first tourney was held in 1915, and their record is a tennis blue-book itself. Harvey Snodgrass, Tom Ferrandini, Harold Godshall, Clarence Barker, and yes, the great Bill Tilden himself have furnished dramatic moments in the Metropolitan matches of yesteryear.

And since the turn of the present decade, the list of men's singles champions has read like a roster of the United States Davis Cup team, with Ellsworth Vines, Lester Stoefen, Gene Mako, and Bobby Riggs all having held the Metropolitan title from 1930 on.

Vines Won in 1930 and 1931

Elly Vines, the present pro nemesis of Don Budge, held the title in 1930 and 1931, and then, while defending it as national champion in 1932, he was upset by Les Stoefen. After a two-year reign by Elbert Lewis, Gene Mako, the "other half" of the Budge world-beating team, became champion in 1935, followed in 1936 and 1937 by the up-and-coming Bobby Riggs. Last year the promising young Jack Kramer won the title, but this year he has chosen the "cupcake and caviar" courts, like many other players, rather than defend his public-court title here.

Women's play has likewise been star-studded with Ethel Burkhardt Arnold, Barbara Winslow, Helen Marlowe, Gracyn Wheeler, Jane Sharp, Ruby Bishop, May Doeg, Helen Germaine, Mary Arnold, and Pauline Betz.

Early Leaders

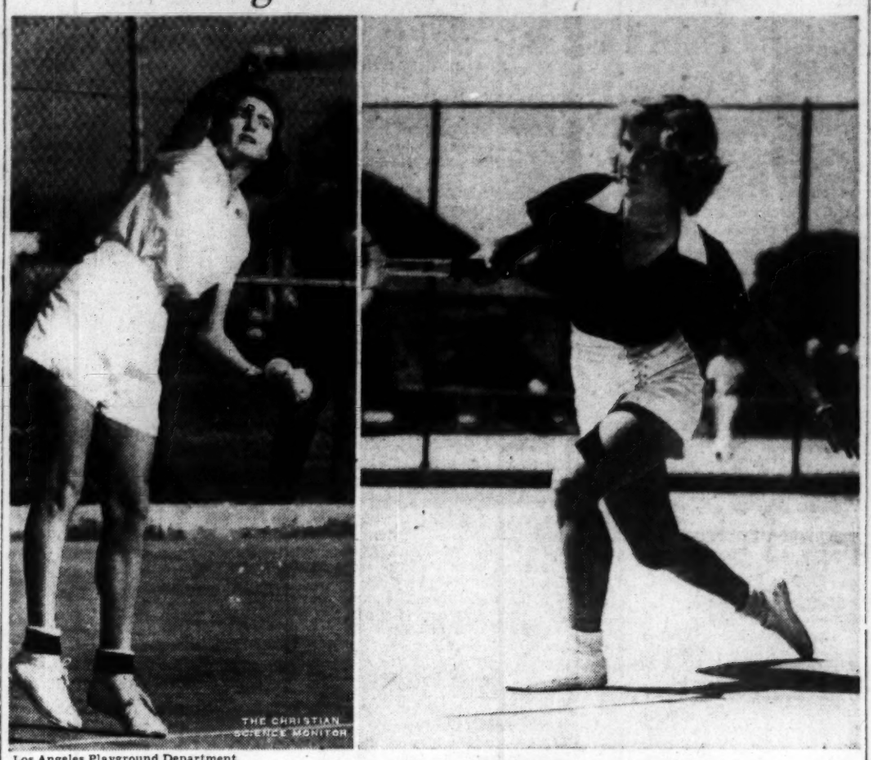
Among the early-round leaders in the present tourney are Willis Anderson, the national public-court champion, and his doubles partner, the veteran Elbert Lewis; and Mary Arnold and Eleanor Purdy, who is just out of the girls' division and likely to hit her stride in this major tourney, sponsored by the L. A. Playground Department.

* * *

Another young woman who is hitting her athletic stride is Catherine Shuster of Long Beach, Calif. The 17-year-old golfer set a south-course record of 72 at Los Angeles Country Club on Feb. 6 to become medalist in the annual women's mid-winter invitation tournament. Two days later, however, in raw weather she bowed to the redoubtable Peggy Graham, 7 and 6. Blonde Peggy, they say, never played better golf in her life, even though the course was swept by wind and rain, and snow was actually falling in some parts of the City. Miss Shuster, playing in her first major tournament, in the match play was out in 48, 10 shots in nine holes worse than the champion whom she led by 10 strokes in the medal round.

Robert K. Shellaby

Seeking Tennis Laurels on Coast



Los Angeles Playground Department

Mary Arnold (Left) and Eleanor Purdy

Miss Arnold, former champion, hopes to repeat in the twenty-fifth annual Los Angeles Metropolitan Tennis Tournament. Miss Purdy is one of the youthful challengers for the women's L. A. crown.

Canadians Take World Ice Title At Switzerland

BASLE, Switzerland, Feb. 13 (AP)—A burst of scoring in the first period that netted three goals in the eighth minute, swept the Canadian sextet to a 4-0 victory over the United States team in the final game of the World Amateur Hockey Championship yesterday.

Penoit of the Canadian team broke through to score the first two goals for the new champions and Dame scored the third a few seconds later. Maurice completed the rout by netting the puck in the 12th minute of the second period.

The game climaxed a steady drive to the title, won last year by the Sudbury Wolves of Canada. The present Canadian team won two games in the closing round, shutting out Czecho-Slovakia 4-0 and downing Switzerland 7-0. The United States team also won its first two games in the final round, shading the Swiss sextet 2-1 and Czecho-Slovakia 1-0 in overtime.

It was the third straight title for Canada. The Kimberley Dynamiters won the title in 1937.

In the United States lineup were Ed Maki of Marquette, Mich., goal; Alan Van of St. Paul and Spence Magnild of Minneapolis, defense; Len Soari of Detroit, Art Bogue of Detroit and George Quirk of Providence in the first line and Dick Maley of Ridley Park, Pa., Ralph Dandi of New Haven, Conn., and Ed Nicholson of Cleveland in the second line.

At Zurich, Czecho-Slovakia and Switzerland played through a full game and an overtime period to a scoreless tie in a game for the European Amateur Championship. The match will be replayed.

Nation's Basketball Races Tighten at Halfway Marks

NEW YORK, Feb. 13 (AP) — The championship races in the Nation's 10 biggest college basketball conferences, most of them at approximately the halfway mark of the season, have progressed far enough now that there is some definite indication of what may happen—even though the indication may be the titles cannot be decided until the finish.

Such teams as Dartmouth in the Eastern League, Oklahoma Aggies in the Missouri Valley Conference, Colorado in the Rocky Mountain Big Seven and Oregon in the Northern Division of the Pacific Coast Conference are so far ahead of their friends only the most startling kind of upsets could take them off the top. And Dartmouth seems to be the only one which might have trouble, as the Indians still have to meet some of their strongest rivals.

Races Very Close

The other circuits except the Eastern Conference and Southwest Conference, all have teams holding the uncontested leadership, but the races are mostly so close that a little thing like a shot rimming the basket instead of falling in can change the whole setup.

In the Eastern Conference, Georgetown drew up even with Carnegie Tech by winning two games last week while the Tartans were idle. Each has won four games and lost one. They meet at Washington next Thursday in a game that likely will decide the title, since no other team is close enough to threaten.

Southern Methodist collapsed, losing its first two games of the season to Texas and Baylor. Thus, with the Southwest Conference campaign half over, S. M. U. and Texas share the lead with five victories and two defeats each, while Rice, Arkansas and Baylor all are in the running for the title.

Kansas State Out

The tightest races still are in the Big Ten and Big Six, where a leader usually lasts only until the next game. Ohio State remained on top only long enough to run into Indiana last Monday, then the Hoosiers moved to the fore, running their record to 5-1 with a triumph over Iowa Saturday. Ohio State and Minnesota are tied for second at 5-2 while Purdue also is a threat. Today's Purdue-Minnesota game should eliminate one challenger, while Indiana is favored to beat both Chicago and Northwestern.

Kansas State, the only Big Six team to lose as far, is the only one out of the race. Oklahoma moved to the front last week by beating Missouri, while Kansas State took Iowa State. This week's big Iowa State-Oklahoma contest will be played at Norman, Okla., which appears to give the Sooners a big edge.

In the South, the titles will be decided in the Conference tournaments next month, and already Wake Forest and Maryland have clinched places in the Southern Conference tourney, while Davidson is only one game away. Wake Forest's Deacons, winning four straight last week, would look like a cinch to stay on top with their 12-2 record except that they meet Davidson for the first time today and Duke, which beat them once, on Saturday.

Florida, with four victories in five starts, is considered only a technical leader. Kentucky bounced back into prominence last Saturday by beating Alabama, 45-27, for the Tide's fourth defeat.

California and Southern California continued to run one-two in the southern section of the Pacific Coast circuit as they beat Stanford and U. C. L. A., respectively. They switch opponents for two games each this week and the same results are expected. The title probably will be decided in their two-game series at Berkeley the following week end.

Oregon Has 11

Oregon, with 11 won out of 12, and Washington with seven victories and three defeats, are the only survivors in the Northern section. They won two games apiece from Idaho and Washington State last week and there is no indication that the Webfoots will lose enough games in this week's heavy schedule for Washington to catch up.

Likewise Colorado, with eight victories and one loss, appears headed for its first Rocky Mountain title in the modern era, although it still has to take on second-place Utah for the first time next Friday. The Buffaloes took Denver and Colorado State last week, while Utah beat Wyoming and Utah State for a 5-3 standing.

Oklahoma Aggies, also with eight victories in nine starts, still has to be beaten before Drake can catch up, despite the Bulldog's five straight victories that put them into second place. Washington U. of St. Louis does not appear capable of turning the trick this week.

Track Athletes in Top Form

NEW YORK, Feb. 13 (AP)—After a week-end which saw plenty of action and two new world indoor records, Cornelius Warmerdam's pole vault of 14 feet 6¼ inches at Boston, and Barney Ewell's 5.1 seconds 50 yards at Philadelphia, the track world turned toward the second major Metropolitan meet today. This is the New York Athletic Club's 70th Anniversary Indoor Meet at Madison Square Garden Saturday night.

The results of the week-end's three meets, the Penn A. C. and 7th Regiment affairs Friday night and the Boston A. A. meeting Saturday, show that the athletes have hit top form. There is a good chance of a wholesale attack on the records.

Of prime interest to those who like to see seconds and fractions of seconds shaved from world standards, are the the mile and two-mile events of the New York A. C. meeting.

Glenn Cunningham, of course, will run in the Baxter Mile. He has won it four times and should win it again. His field includes Chuck Fenske and Archie San Romani.

Cunningham's two winning miles of the past week-end, 4m. 15.6s. at Philadelphia Friday and 4m. 10.8s. in the Hunter Mile at Boston Saturday, prove he is in top form for any competition that develops.

The two-mile has a field equally as good. Leading the American contingent is Don Lash, former world record holder with 8m. 58s. Other domestic runners are Tommy Deckard, the veteran Joe McCluskey, Forest Efaw of Oklahoma, and George DeGeorge of the New York A. C. The foreign menace is Miklos Szabo, the Hungarian, who holds the world record of 8m. 56s. and who is anxious to atone for his poor showing here in the winter of 1937.

Roy Staley, who cracked the 60-yard high hurdle record at the Millrose Meet, will take a try at his own standard in the event. Herbert Thompson, the sprint winner at the Millrose and Boston meets, will defend his position as the season's top sprinter, against a strong field.

Jimmy Herbert, winner of the Buermeyer 500 a year ago, will try to repeat in this race against Canada's Bill Fritz, who won the Hollis 600 at Boston in 1m. 12.8s., and Dick Gill of the Boston A. A.

The Halpin Half Mile has drawn John Borican, who was disappointing in his mile debut against the Rideout twins, Blaine and Wayne. Borican finished a poor third as Blaine stepped off a 4m. 14.7s. mile on the flat 7th Regiment Armory track, but he is good enough to beat his competition at this distance. Charley Beetham, Ross Bush and Sanford Goldberg are entered.

Flurry of Football Trading

CHICAGO, Feb. 13 (AP)—The National Professional Football League closed its annual winter meeting yesterday with a flurry of trading and completion of the 1939 playing schedule.

Dutch Clark, Cleveland coach and former Detroit pilot, traded Vic Markov, former University of Washington tackle, to Brooklyn for Center Gene Moore, who captained the Colorado University eleven on which Whizzer White starred.

Cleveland also obtained Jack Hadden, one-time University of Arkansas star tackle, from the New York Giants for Carl Littlefield, former Washington State fullback. In a third trade Clark sent Dick Zoll, former Indiana tackle, to Green Bay for Dick Yerby, University of Oregon end the Packers obtained in the draft.

President Dan Topping of Brooklyn said he had offered an unannounced sum of cash and three players for Ace Gutowsky, veteran back; Vern Huffman, back, and Alex Wojciechowicz, center. The three Dodger players involved are Wendell Butcher, fullback; Jim Austin, end, and Jeff Barrett, end.

Week-End Sports

By the Associated Press

SAN ANTONIO, Texas—E. J. Harrison wins $5,000 Texas Open with record-breaking 271, 13 under par for 72 holes.

PALM BEACH, Fla.—Wayne Sabin defeats Gardnar Mulloy, 8—6, 6—2, 6—4, in final of Everglades Club Tennis Tournament.

CHICAGO — Donald Strachan, Philadelphia, and Stanley Galowin, New York, reach final of National Singles Squash Tournament as Boston successfully defends team title against Chicago.

SAN JUAN, Puerto Rico—Ed K. Merrill of Riverton, N. J., pilots yacht Shufly to victory in Don Q Trophy races, first Midwinter Regatta for craft in Comet Class.

BASLE, Switzerland—Canada defeats United States 4 to 0 to win World's Amateur Hockey Championship; Czecho-Slovakia-Switzerland match for European title ends in tie, will be replayed.

PRAGUE—Megan Taylor of Great Britain retains World's Figure Skating Championship; Hedi Stenuf of United States runnerup.

LAKE PLACID, N. Y.—Quartet of Lyon Mountain, N. Y., miners headed by Robert Linney set record of 2m. 17.75s. for two runs to lead tryouts for American Olympic four-man bobsled team.

SARANAC LAKE, N. Y.—Charles Leighton, Minneapolis, wins five-mile race to tie Delbert Lamb of Milwaukee for lead in North American Speed Skating Championships; each has 60 points. Maddy Horn, Beaver Dam, Wis., leads women's division with 80 points after winning mile.

PALO ALTO, Calif. — Stanford University's athletic board recommends retention of Claude (Tiny) Thornhill as football coach.

KINGSTON, Jamaica—Hal Surface, Kansas City, beats Charles Hare, England, 8—6, 6—4, in final of International Tennis Tourney.

National Hockey League

	W	L	T	Goals For	Goals Agst	Pts
Boston	25	8	2	97	46	52
Rangers	20	9	4	98	64	44
Americans	15	13	9	86	101	39
Toronto	13	17	7	87	82	33
Chicago	11	18	6	68	94	28
Detroit	11	18	5	69	91	27
Canadiens	8	20	7	75	112	23

Result Feb. 11
Toronto 3, Canadiens 3, overtime.
Results Feb. 12
Rangers 3, Boston 2.
Americans 1, Detroit 0.
Toronto 4, Canadiens 3.

Streaks Broken Over Week End Hockey Scores

It became even more apparent over the week end that the team to beat in the National Hockey League is the Boston Bruins and the team for the Boston Bruins to beat is the New York Ranger outfit. The Rangers defeated the Bruins in the latter's own rink 3 to 2 last night giving the New Yorkers an even division on points in six games between the two for the season.

The week end saw the finish of winning and losing streaks. The Bruins had gone eight games without defeat and Americans ended a six-game losing streak by defeating Detroit, 1 to 0, last night, and the Toronto Maple Leafs ended a six-game string without victory by defeating Canadiens in Montreal, 4 to 3.

Cost Too Great

The good fortune of the Bruins ended at the Boston Garden when, beset by injuries, the line-up became so riddled that the cost was too great. Dit Clapper, Mel Hill and Roy Conacher were on the sideline beginning the game and were joined early by Red Hamill when the latter was injured in six minutes of play. That left the Bruins with a squad of only 12 players, and while the locals have a great club, they need full strength against Rangers.

The New Yorkers asserted their intention after the first period. Alex Shibicky tallied at 13:54 of the second period unassisted. Shibicky and Neil Colville made it 3-0 early in the third period, and the Bruins were not able to beat the formidable Dave Kerr until the last five minutes when Eddie Shore provided the necessary sparks assisting Schmidt to the first goal and Dumart to the second. Brimsek was removed in the final minute in a desperate effort to tie the score.

Second Defeat

It was the second defeat on home ice of the season for the Bruins. They were beaten last Christmas night by the same Rangers, 1 to 0.

Toronto efforts to make up points on the Americans resulted in a total of only one, despite the fact that they took three out of a possible four from Canadiens. The Leafs were held to a 3-3 overtime tie in Toronto on Saturday night and edged the Canadiens last night, 4-3. Americans held off the Leaf challenge, however, by shutting out the Red Wings, 1 to 0, last night.

Although the Red Wings had the margin in territorial play at New York, they could not penetrate the defense of Earl Robertson in the Amerk goal. Dave Sweeney Schriner scored the lone goal of the game in the third period at 9:27, when he tallied on a combination play with Art Chapman and Lorne Carr. Detroit needed only one point to tie Chicago for sixth place in the standing.

W. M.

Three Years Ago

By the Associated Press

Switzerland won first and second in Olympic fourman bobsledding with United States placing fourth and sixth.

College Basketball

By the Associated Press

Notre Dame 34, New York U. 30.
Columbia 37, Princeton 31.
City College (N. Y.) 43, La Salle (Philadelphia) 39.
St. John's (Brooklyn) 51, Villanova 37.
Georgetown 32, Penn State 31.
Carnegie Tech 54, Geneva 37.
Dartmouth 52, Harvard 31.
Temple 36, Pittsburgh 27.
Cornell 39, Pennsylvania 35.
Army 45, Yale 27.
Syracuse 42, Navy 35.
Oklahoma A. and M. 28, St. Louis 24.
Oklahoma 43, Missouri 40.
Northwestern 34, Chicago 31.
Toledo 47, George Washington 30.
Washington U. (St. Louis) 49, Tulsa 48.
Purdue 34, Illinois 30.
Indiana 50, Iowa 39.
Michigan 30, Michigan State 25.
Mississippi 33, Mississippi State 30.
Vanderbilt 49, Georgia Tech 42.
Kentucky 45, Alabama 27.
Maryland 39, Washington and Lee 37.
North Carolina 40, Furman 32.
Washington 41, Washington State 32.
Oregon 53, Idaho 36.
Southern California 50, Loyola (Los Angeles) 32.
Stanford 30, California Aggies 26.
Utah 47, Utah State 45.
Arkansas 41, Texas Christian 28.
Texas 41, Texas A. and M. 37.
Baylor 60, Southern Methodist 35.

And Talking of . . . Cycling

By R. Maillard Stead

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Best All-Rounder

LONDON—Harry Earnshaw, the pitman-cyclist, has rung the bell. Ranked as the outstanding amateur road racer of 1938, he now rides defiantly out of the unpaid ranks, intent upon knocking down several highly respected figures. Namely, the figures that constitute some of the 15 professional "bests" listed and recognized by the Road Records Association.

In his onslaught he will be accompanied by three Belgian aces—Celestin Riga, Jeff Moerenhout, Richard Kemps—and an Englishman, Cyril Heppleston, holder of the Edinburgh-London record. The whole outfit constituting, so I am assured, the strongest team of professional road racers ever sponsored by a British firm of bike manufacturers.

Now, Earnshaw's cycle-path to the stars has been even more of an uphill journey than the phrase suggests. Because his path to his day's work has been in completely the opposite direction. Down into the depth of a Yorkshire coal-pit. One thing, he has been able to keep his training methods pretty dark. Sometimes he has been completely in the dark about them himself for a couple of months or more on end. Owing to the fact that he has been down the mine during the daylight hours.

All-Rounder Trophy

However, a life without daylight did not put a spoke in his wheel. He just kept on keeping on. Which is a way that distance cyclists have. Then he gave up pit work to become a cycle salesman and—behold!—in 1938 he won the national competition for the best All-Rounder Trophy. Returning not only the fastest average speed for the three prescribed unpaced time trials on the road, but also the fastest speeds for each. His average worked out at 22.627 m. p. h., which is the best on record for the competition. And the performances that earned it were 2h. 4m. 21s. for 50 miles; 4h. 20m. 48s. for 100 miles and 249 miles for 12 hours riding. A Glasgow clerk, J. S. Taylor, was ranked second, and a Londoner, E. V. Mills (Addiscombe) third.

On the same evening that Earnshaw stepped up at the Albert Hall to receive his prize (not to mention a great ovation from seven thousand fellow cyclists assembled for the occasion) the award was made of the trophy at stake in a team version of the competition. This went to the wheelers of the Brontë Cycling Club, a Yorkshire organization which derives its name from the literary Brontë sisters, Charlotte, Emily and Anne, who lived at Haworth, near Keighley.

Brother Earnshaw is not the only cycling ace recently transferred to the professional pack. Another one is Bernard Bennett, of Balisall Heath, Birmingham. He put up an amateur record by riding 45,801 miles in 1937, and right now he is engaged upon breaking the professional record for 12 months pedal-pushing—62,657 miles by "Ossie" Nicholson, in Australia, during 1937.

200 Miles a Day

But Bernard has not got the field to himself. Also pedalling back and forth and around and about is Tommy Goodwin, of Hemel Hempstead, Hertfordshire. He described himself as bent upon breaking the record. And I should think that description is quite accurate by now. When Tommy celebrated New Year's Day by starting off on his project of covering 200 miles a day for 365 days, he was declared launched by Capt. George Eyston, himself something of a fast mover. No doubt there is some moral to be drawn from the fact that Eyston, in the motor-car driven at 357.5 m. p. h. in the United States last year, could theoretically give Tommy Goodwin 363 days start and a beating. Or words to that effect.

Well, every man to his taste. And that goes for women, too. Especially Evelyn Hamilton, of Glasgow, who was seized by a sudden urge to prove that she could cycle 10,000 miles in 100 days. All doubts about this matter are now set at rest. She could. Moreover, she has.

I once had an urge of that nature—to prove that a non-cyclist could make his first ride from Land's End to John o' Groat's (875 miles) in 10 days. You would be surprised how good it feels to do a thing like that. About a week afterwards.

Turning to cyclists, by and large—as many are—we find more really enthusiastic ones in England today than at any previous time since the World War. In spite of the fact that petrol tends more and more to become the national perfume. Present day road conditions might seem to be discouraging to cycle tourists. But they don't let that sort of thing worry them. They just push along, getting away further from the main roads in their exploration than the motorist can ever hope to do in his car.

Sport Mirror

By the Associated Press

Today a Year Ago

Jimmy Demaret, Houston, beats Sam Snead 4 and 3 in final of $5,000 match play open at San Francisco.

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Commerce and Finance

Decries Concentration of Power, Subsidies to Small Business

Business and Industry

European Markets During Past Week Generally Quieter

LONDON (AP)—A more settled European political situation last week was reflected in the general quietness of markets in contrast to the sharp fluctuations before and after Adolf Hitler's Reichstag speech the previous week.

Prime Minister Neville Chamberlain's declaration that Britain is determined to stand by France was welcomed but scarcely reacted on the British market.

The hopeful attitude of London's "City" was considered due largely to the introduction of new blood into the cabinet, particularly with the appointment of Lord Chatfield as Minister for the Co-ordination of Defense.

National Defense Stand

This strengthened belief the Government was determined to speed up national defense and take a firmer stand on German and Italian colonial claims.

British rails were jolted heavily by a Great Western Railway dividend of only one-half of one per cent. Despite earlier satisfactory announcements by the Southern & London, Midland & Scottish companies, all rail stocks depreciated.

The reiteration by Robert Spear Hudson, Secretary for Overseas trade, that the Government would back British exporters to meet the German trade challenge was received quietly.

Business circles were inclined to await results of trade discussions between the Federation of British Industries and its German counterpart, the Reichsgruppe Industrie, before planning future moves.

A House of Commons statement by Sir John Simon, Chancellor of the Exchequer, on revaluation of the Bank of England's gold stock disclosed the paper profit of about £100,000,000 ($467,000,000) arising will not be available as a revenue windfall to help out the forthcoming budget.

Sharp Drop in Belga

The budget thus was awaited with some misgivings by taxpayers for whom the vital question is "tax or borrow" to pay for continued rearmament.

The only specatcular movement last week in the money market was a sharp drop in the belga after Belgium's cabinet resigned. An initial drop of seven centimes continued with the failure to form a new cabinet quickly, but it recovered sharply Saturday, rising to close at 27.74½ compared with the previous day's closing of 27.78½ to the pound sterling.

Uncertainty over the Spanish situation kept the Paris Bourse quiet all week. Government securities and industrials declined slightly. The French Government's delay in sending a representative to Burgos to guard French interests, in view of the probability of an Insurgent victory, drew adverse comment in French business circles.

In Amsterdam a quiet tone prevailed and some industrials showed recovery at close of the week's trading.

The Berlin Boerse also was inactive but showed a brighter tendency at the week's end in hope of a quick settlement of the Spanish civil war.

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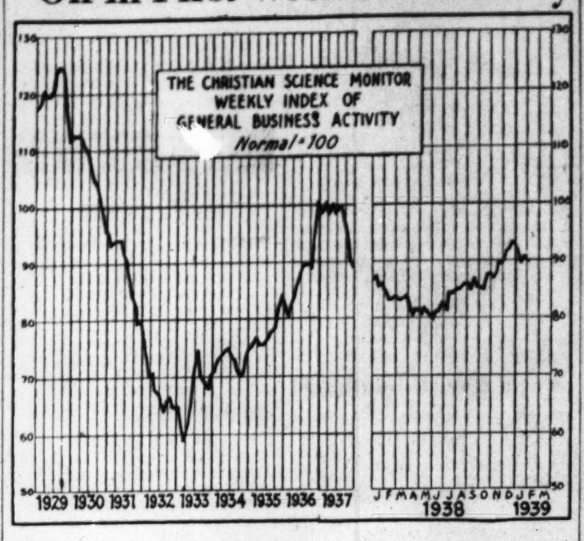
Monitor Business Index Drops Off in First Week of February


THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
WEEKLY INDEX OF
GENERAL BUSINESS ACTIVITY
Normal=100
1929 1930 1931 1932 1933 1934 1935 1936 1937
J F M A M J J A S O N D J F M
1938
1939

The Christian Science Monitor weekly index of general business activity dropped off in the first week of February, canceling out nearly all of the gain made in the middle of the previous month. On Feb. 4, the index registered 89.8 (prel.), compared with 90.8 on Jan. 28, 89.7 on Jan. 14, and 84.5 on Feb. 5, 1938.

The three components of the index contributed to its decline for the week, all slumping off from the previous week's figures but maintaining levels well above those of a year ago.

Electric power production dropped slightly more than seasonally, and countering a moderate increase in trend the adjusted index dipped to 95.3 in the week ended Feb. 4 compared with 95.5 in the preceding week and 89.8 in the corresponding week of last year.

The number of carloadings in the miscellaneous group also dropped off during the week when a leveling off was expected. This resulted in a decrease in the adjusted index for this series for the third consecutive week. At its current level the carloadings index is the lowest it has been since the first of November.

Of the three components only bank debits registered an increase in the reported figures, but the gain in the total for selected centers outside New York City failed to meet expectations for a first-of-the-month advance and the index dropped off from the week before.

Steel ingot production made a further gain last week, rising one point to 54 per cent of capacity, the highest level this year, according to estimates made by the magazine Steel. Railroad buying provided the main source of demand, as orders in other lines of activity were reported leveling off.

Production of automobiles turned upward during the week, but the industry is maintaining a cautious attitude, although sales prospects for the spring continue promising.

Retail trade results for the week were rather spotty according to reports from the various districts. In some sections, notably the Pacific coast which is preparing for the San Francisco Fair, gains were in evidence. Adverse weather in other districts was held responsible for losses in sales.

The following table gives the combined weekly index and its components adjusted for seasonal variation and long-term trend:

	Feb. 4* 1939	Jan. 28 1939	Feb. 5 1938
Combined index	89.8	90.8	84.5
Bk debits outside NYC	84.8	87.7	80.4
Elec power production	95.3	95.5	89.8
Misc carloadings	83.8	84.6	78.0

* Preliminary.

Shipbuilding Plan Goes Into Effect In So. California

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LOS ANGELES—Southern California's major shipbuilding program was launched on Jan. 25 when the Consolidated Steel Corporation, Ltd., announced the preparation of its bids on United States Maritime Commission vessel requirements.

James L. Beebe, President of the Los Angeles Chamber of Commerce, made the announcement upon word from D. G. Henderson, President, and Alden G. Roach, Executive Vice-President, of the steel company; the word was the first fruitage of 15 months of the Chamber's efforts to bring major shipbuilding to southern California, according to Mr. Beebe.

All fabrication is to be done at Consolidated's 75-acre plant at suburban Maywood. Arrangements have been made to use the facilities of the Craig Shipbuilding Company yard at Long Beach for the erection and assembly of the ships.

Capt. C. S. McDowell, U. S. N., retired, shipbuilding expert and adviser to builders of the 200-inch telescope for Mt. Palomar, has been retained by Consolidated, and he is now co-operating in making estimates so that the company will be prepared to bid on the C-1 and C-3 types when the Maritime Commission releases new invitations to bid on March 1.

Steel Production Rises 1 Point To 54 P. C. Capacity

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CLEVELAND—Steel operations in the United States during the past week reflected only a small change in the volume of new business. The rate increased one point, however, to a national rate of 54 per cent of mill capacity, a new high for 1939, and compares with 31 per cent a year ago, according to the magazine Steel.

"Some fairly large rail orders have been placed," continues the report, "but these have partly been offset by a letdown in structural and concrete reinforcing bar bookings. Tin plate business is quickening, while variations in demand elsewhere are slight.

Output Steady

"In most areas output was unchanged or higher. Chicago was up 2.5 points to 51 per cent, eastern Pennsylvania rose 2 points to 36, Youngstown gained 2 points to 44. Detroit also increased 2 points to 94, while St. Louis was up 1.5 points to 50.

"Activity declined at two centers, Cleveland being down 7.5 points to 56.5 per cent, while Buffalo off 2.5 points to 37. Unchanged districts included Pittsburgh at 46, Wheeling at 64, Birmingham at 80, Cincinnati at 55 and New England at 70.

"The automotive industry continues outstanding among leading consumers, but steel orders remain at the slower rate that has prevailed since last quarter when forward needs were covered extensively.

"Motorcar assemblies last week rebounded from 79,410 units to 84,500, and recovered about one-half the loss of the previous week, when adverse weather hampered operations of some interests.

Tin Plate Output Up

"Tin plate production is up to 50 per cent, although buying for manufacture of food packing cans has yet to broden materially. In view of this circumstance further improvement in operations is seen for coming weeks.

"Finished steel prices are holding well. The industry's earnings moved slightly further into the black last quarter, but the small margin imposed by high costs lends considerable incentive to resist price concessions.

"Scrap is marking time, with prices showing little change in the face of quiet domestic demand. An adjustment at Pittsburgh raises the scrap composite 4 cents to $14.79. The finished steel composite is unchanged at $56.50," concludes the report.

Travel by Air Up 55 P. C. in December

By the Associated Press

Washington

The nation's air transport lines carried 89,921 revenue passengers in December, an increase of 55.45 per cent over December, 1937, the Civil Aeronautics Authority reported.

December business, however, was far below November, 1938, when the airlines carried 103,507 revenue passengers.

Mexico Reported Trading Oil For German Machinery

MEXICO CITY (AP)—Mexico was reported authoritatively to have made a new barter deal with Germany involving the exchange of approximately $2,500,000 worth of oil from expropriated wells for machinery and equipment.

It was reported at the same time that Mexico had virtually decided to make an additional barter agreement with Germany for machinery to go into a new 8,000,000 peso ($1,600,000) Government-owned newsprint factory.

Italian Deal Fails

Negotiations for a $3,000,000 barter deal with Italy were said to have fallen through because Mexico wanted textiles and rayons in return for her oil.

Informed sources said Italy balked on swapping rayon, on the ground she had a good cash market already for the product.

These sources said that the Mexican Government had "signed and sealed" both deals with Germany, but that the Germans had not yet finally accepted the one for the newsprint machinery.

Under the completed arrangement for obtaining the machinery and equipment it was said Mexico would send to Germany 100,000 tons of gas oil. The deal still pending calls for the sale of 300,000 tons of crude oil to Germany.

Carlos Rekowski, an agent for Otto Behr & Company, has been here several weeks negotiating the deals on behalf of his firm.

This latest barter arrangement with Germany was independent of a deal Mexico completed with Germany early in December for the sale of approximately $17,000,000 worth of oil in 1939 in exchange for machinery.

Product Now Absorbed

It was said the sale of gas oil to Germany and sales to other customers, along with domestic demands, virtually absorbed the entire output of this product.

On the other hand it was pointed out that Mexico still was far from finding an outlet for all her crude oil.

Discussions were proceeding meanwhile for settlement of the question of indemnities arising from the Government's expropriation of the foreign oil industry last March 18.

It appeared Mexico was striving for a quick settlement with the United States firms affected because the United States silver purchase Act expires in June.

Mexicans feel that if the United States Congress is in a recalcitrant mood when renewal of the Act comes up it might act unfavorably, thereby drying up one of Mexico's strongest economic streams.

The Week in Wall Street

By Harold Fleming

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

New York

The market looked pretty tired last week. It hit the old 145 resistance level and couldn't take it. Good news, after the $80,000,000 TVA announcement was out of the way, was dully disregarded. The day after General Motors came out with a 75-cent dividend, everybody having expected only 50 cents, the stock sold off a half point.

The good Motors' fourth-quarter statement, showing $1.44 on the common, the best quarter since the middle of 1937, was coolly taken. The Street figured that on that basis Motors could earn $3.50 this year against only $2.17 in 1938, but traders didn't seem to think that was much justification for buying stock up through 46.

U. S. Steel came out with a very nice January shipment statement, up 95,101 tons from December to 788,305 tons, best month since October, 1937, but Steel put on a shilly-shallying "now it's up, now it's down" performance.

Steel Trade Does Better

Steel operations were up from the previous week's 52.4 per cent to 53.4 per cent, which would have been 54.5 per cent had not the American Steel Institute made its annual revision of the country's steel capacity, with the addition of numerous open-hearths bringing it from 71,065,000 tons up to 72,534,000. Trade reports said steel inventories were low, as everyone is buying hand-to-mouth, but nevertheless Iron Age put out a pessimistic word for the next few weeks.

Toward the end of the week boardroom Nestors were pointing out how well London has been doing, but nobody took much hope. London industrials have recovered all their January losses, and rails have recovered most of them, according to the Financial Times' index, and this is considerably better than either industrials or rails have done here. Conclusion is that "the European situation is improving," with Britain arranging for Majorca to give up to Franco, and Franco likely as soon as the war is over to be in the market for British reconstruction loans.

But none of this helped the New York market. The run-up since Jan. 27 seemed to peter out after having almost covered the gap-opening of Jan. 23. Volume fell away, after Monday, to about 500,000 shares a day. The market seemed absentmindedly discouraged about both the business and the political news.

Business News Indifferent

The business news is still indifferent. The Federal Reserve Board's production index for January was 101 (December 104, November 103), and it is now probably below 100. Of the 380,000 cars estimated production in January, 100,000 are thought to have been added to dealers' stocks; the companies have been anticipating UAW and minimum-wage-law trouble. So motor output may descend from here. The trend of textile activity is erratic. Electric power figures continue good, but carloadings are down again and for the first five weeks of this year they are up only about 2 per cent above last year, though bank account turnover is up more than 20 per cent.

Political prospects for Congressional help to the rails seem good, though surface appearances are confusing. Everybody has his own ideas, including Representative Clarence Lea, Senator Burton Wheeler, and the President's six-man management-labor committee, and the resulting apparent free-for-all is confusing. One group would increase the size of the ICC and another group would whittle it down. But they say the Lea bill was put up chiefly as something to shoot at, and agreement may presently take shape on legislation rivaling in importance the Transportation Act of 1920 or at least the Emergency Act of 1933, giving the weak rails easier 77 reorganization machinery and all the rails a better rate structure and some protection against competing transportation.

The President's Attitude

The intransigeance of the President appears to be a discouragement to the market, particularly in his quarrelsome recent appointments and in his sudden urging of Congress to rescind the $150,000,000 cut in the WPA outlay for this fiscal year. Some here echo with Krock that the TVA $80,000,000 offering to Commonwealth & Southern may be a result not of Harry Hopkins' backstage peace negotiations but merely of Wendel Willkie's superior strategy in putting his case before the public.

After Monday's run-up, the utility shares slowly sagged. On Monday nine of the 15 most active issues were utilities; Commonwealth & Southern was the most active stock, and utility preferreds were the market feature, because the $80,000,000 price allows retirement of Tennessee Electric Power preferred as well as paying off of the bonds. The latter, incidentally, are to be paid off at par, not at the call price, on the logic that this is a liquidation, not a recapitalization. Portland General Electric preferred jumped 2¼ to 71½, being in line for purchase of Bonneville power.

Commodity Trend Uncertain

Commodities just don't get anywhere. There has been a definite downtrend this year in lard, cottonseed oil, hogs, corn, and in hides, rubber, cocoa, and other minor commodities. Silk is about the only commodity really in a bull market, for some reason. Wheat and cotton have no strength.

The ¼-point premium placed on the RFC $300,000,000 offering was the first of its kind since 1933, Treasury offerings being habitually at par. Intent was to shake off free riders, the alternative being a ⅝ per cent coupon at par instead of a ⅞ per cent coupon as offered. Issue was oversubscribed about eight times. The New York State note offering of $100,000,000 due June 28 went at 0.20 per cent, a record. There were no corporate offerings of importance.

When Price, Waterhouse came out promptly with a reply to Senator Wheeler's charges in connection with the Missouri Pacific balance-sheet, it was news in itself, apart from George May's actual words. The auditing and accounting profession seems to be waking up to its public relations. International Nickel announces the stockholders will be asked to vote on next year's auditors.

Farm Law Called Failure by Two Members of House

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Senate Agriculture Committee heard two members of the House call the present farm law a failure which has increased the economic difficulties of the farmer.

Representative William Lemke (R), of North Dakota, contended that "after being lost in the dismal swamps for six years," Secretary of Agriculture Henry Wallace had "come out of the same hole he went in—just where Mr. Herbert Hoover left us."

Representative Sam Massingale (D), of Oklahoma, warned the committee that "if we keep on trying this thing for another year or two, we won't have anything to try it on."

Both House members advocated the so-called cost of production measure as a substitute for the Crop Control Law.

Under the substitute, on which hearings are expected to be finished next week, farmers could produce all they wished and would receive a guaranteed price for the portion of their crop domestically consumed. It is sponsored by 17 Senators.

The measure was criticized by Senator Scott Lucas (D), of Illinois in a broadcast address on the American Farm Bureau Federation program.

Senator Lucas, a member of the Agriculture Committee, asserted he was confident that under no circumstances could the cost-of-production program "be properly administered, and that in the end it would defeat its own purpose."

He added that the present farm law was not perfect, but that its "basic philosophy" was sound.

1939 Acreage Allotments Given to Growers Earlier

WASHINGTON (AP)—Agriculture Department officials said they had eliminated one of the major complaints of farmers against the Crop Control Program by getting 1939 acreage allotments to growers four to five months earlier than last year.

Under new plans a grower should receive payments on one crop about the time he starts planting another.

CCC Loans on Cotton

NEW YORK—The Commodity Corporation, through Feb. 9, had made loans on 4,228,033 bales of cotton from the 1938 crop, according to the New York Cotton Exchange. The loans amounted to $193,802,145 and averaged 8.81 cents a pound. Through Feb. 2 the agency had made advances on 4,171,628 bales.

20th Century Fund Study Finds Bigness No Cause for Penalties

NEW YORK, Feb. 13—Neither small nor big business in the United States should be singled out for special penalties or subsidies in the present state of limited knowledge concerning the economic system, it was declared by the Twentieth Century Fund in a report to the Federal Monopoly Inquiry on its three-year research in this field.

The Corporate Survey Committee of the Fund, did conclude, however, that "too great a concentration of power and control in business, labor or government is dangerous to the nation."

Make One Recommendation

Only one positive recommendation was advanced by the Committee for public policy: "Until we know more than we do now about the effects of big business, penalties—legislative or otherwise—should not be placed upon business merely because of its size unless clearly justified by the evidence."

"The converse of this is also sound," the signers of the special memorandum to Senator Joseph C. O'Mahoney continued. Therefore "subsidies or other favors based on small size are, we believe, unwise in the present state of our knowledge."

Turning their attention to problems which they urge the Temporary National Economic Committee to study with especial care, the leaders of the Fund's three-year study offered to turn over to Senator O'Mahoney all of their extensive basic data. They also stressed numerous "crucial questions" which, in their opinion, must be thoroughly understood and answered before it will be possible to formulate intelligent public oplicies.

Regarding the concentration of power, they declared that it was dangerous, in their estimation, "not because of any inherent viciousness in those who happen to be in power, but because mistakes of judgment, when they are made, are on such an enormous scale. This," they explained, "is especially true of the economic system on which all of us depend for our living, in which area the growing concentration of power in the hands of government and labor organizations, as well as corporations, creates important problems.

Is Power Too Concentrated?

"The giant corporation has raised a series of questions as to whether too vast a power over jobs, wages and the conditions under which men and women spend most of their waking hours, has not been put into the hands of the few men who control vast companies—industrial empires with hundreds of thousands of employee citizens. Not only do these officials have direct power over the destinies of their workers, but, by their decisions to reduce or expand operations, they can and do largely control the ebb and flow of the business cycle—with incalculable effects on the welfare of the nation as a whole."

Another problem into which the Twentieth Century Fund committee expressed the hope that the TNEC could "go thoroughly, by investigations and public hearings, even though the answers cannot be given in figures," is the question of the efficiency of big business.

"It is contended," the signers say in their memoradum, "that our economic system would work best if production and distribution were carried on by concerns of the size that is most efficient. While we cannot prove it, a safe assumption seems to us to be that an 'optimum size' does exist, but that it varies with each industry. Obviously a company can become so huge that management tends to break down through the sheer impossibility of maintaining effective centralized control over a vast range of activities. On the other hand, in an industry like steel or automobiles that requires complicated machine production and enormous capital investment, the small shop becomes a technical impossibility."

It would be very useful, the Fund committee says, "if the Temporary National Economic Committee would explore this question of optimum size in different leading industries to see whether the giant corporations have not grown so large as to have passed the point of greatest efficiency. In making such a test," they point out, "it would be necessary to apply some uniform measure of efficiency such as cost per unit produced—allowing for variations in wage rates and prices of materials used in the process."

Saying that the relation of big business to the welfare of the nation as a whole "is of supreme importance," the Fund committee members raised, in addition to the questions of efficiency and concentration of power, a third aspect of the general problem: "Who are the people who actually control big business policies?"

Are Owners in Control?

"In theory, of course," the memorandum to Senator O'Mahoney said, "the millions of stockholders are the owners of American corporations and, as such, they can do what they wish with their own property. If they should exercise real control we should have a limited industrial democracy; yet, in practice, their control is commonly supposed to be slight. But what are the facts? And if stockholders do not control, should they, and how could they? A vital question here is this: Assuming that the stockholders of gigantic publicly-owned corporations exercise little control over corporate policies, have their interests as owners suffered because of this lack of control? Has control by management been exercised wisely and judiciously in the interest of the real owners?"

On such questions as these, the Twentieth Century Fund committee members reported, they had not been able to gather the facts and hence had not been able to frame the answers. They pointed out, moreover, that the question of whether big business is good or bad should be looked at from at least five points of view in addition to that of the American citizen—"from those of: the consumer, labor, the investor, management, and other business firms."

Furthermore, lying back of all these questions, the members of the committee observed, "and necessary for their answer—or even their intelligent discussion—are the facts of the American business structure. How big is big business? What proportion of American concerns are big? Are the giants more predominant in some industries than there? What is the trend—is big business growing or on the wane.

Salaried Heads Fare Better

Giving the Temporary National Economic Committee a preview of some of the data that they may publish on salaries of executives, the Fund's committee cited, among numerous others, the following facts:

The salaries paid to all corporate executives in the United States in 1933 totaled about $2,000,000,000—more than all the rent paid by corporations and five times the corporate income tax. Yet the average salary payments per corporation, to all officials of all reporting corporations, amounted to only $5,000.

The salaries paid to the highest officers of 570 of the largest corporations, showed an extremely wide variation—from a maximum of as much as $1,000 a day to a minimum of less than $2,000 a year.

As might be expected, individual salaries increase as corporations get larger, but total salaries become a much smaller proportion of the total corporate budget and much smaller in relation to total dividend payments.

Salaries seem to vary with industries as well as with size. The concerns which paid their top men over $300,000 in both 1934 and 1933, were in service and trade. At the other end of the scale were the highest paid chief officers in "financial corporations" receiving $55,000 and $79,000 respectively in the same two years.

Although salaries vary with the ups and downs of general business conditions, and somewhat with the profitability of the individual firm, the total amount paid to officers does not vary as much with general business conditions as do wages or dividends.

On the whole, in good times and bad, corporate officers, as a group, fare better than the wage earners or investors. At the same time, however, between 1928 and 1934, "the chief officers of leading corporations took more severe cuts in pay than the average reduction in wage rates."

Other Tests of Bigness

Proceeding to the other tests of big business, the Twentieth Century Fund Committee observed that since the governmental committee would "be able to cover much territory that we have not been able to include," they would respond to Senator O'Mahoney's specific request for suggestions by urging that his committee consider several leading questions in addition to those that they posed regarding the relation of big business to the general welfare of the nation.

The first and most important such question, the memorandum observed, was the effect of the giant corporation on quality and prices—the consumer's point of view. Developing this point, the Fund's investigators said:

"Has big business made it possible for the general public to buy more goods of a higher quality than they otherwise would have been able to buy? . . . Is it true, also, as some assert, that the necessity of paying a return on inflated capitalization has the tendency to keep prices higher than they otherwise would be?"

The Fund committee conceded that it might be impossible to answer these questions with facts and figures, because "there are too many 'ifs' which call for unprovable assumptions." But, they said, the public needs as much light as can be thrown on this phase of big business performance.

More needs to be known also about the effect of big business on labor, they reported to Senator O'Mahoney. Hence, they urged his committee to "make a study of the record of the giant corporations compared with smaller business in the payment of wages, in the continuity of employment, in working conditions and in meeting labor's aspirations for collective bargaining. In this connection, as in several others," they remarked, "accurate figures on the actual annual earnings of wage workers are badly needed. The only comprehensive figures we have are those on rates of pay, on weekly earnings and on total pay rolls. None of these is a measure of what the worker actually has to live on, nor do any available figures permit comparison of large corporations with small ones."

Outlook for Grocery Chains Seen as Good

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—The near-term outlook for grocery chains is definitely favorable, according to Poor's Stock Reports.

Dollar sales have been running ahead of a-year-ago levels for several months. Furthermore, percentage gains in sales have been showing a widening trend from last year's figures. Despite the recent leveling off of business recovery, indications point to greater expansion in national employment and pay rolls this spring. Consequently, the sales volume of grocery chains should continue to grow.

"The relationship between wholesale and retail prices continues favorable to grocery chains' profit margins," states the report. "This is due to a drop in wholesale prices that has not been accompanied by a drop of the same proportions in retail prices."

"The earning power of these chains, though vulnerable to recurring unfavorable wholesale-retail price relationships, is, nevertheless, one of the most stable to be found in American industry. As a result, strong equitites in this field warrant an investment rating."

All Groups Share Blame for Slump, Survey Indicates

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Feb. 13—Industry, labor and Government are all three responsible for the business recession of 1937-38 and for the retarded recovery of the years 1932-37, according to a report of the National Association of Manufacturers' committee on the study of depressions, released to the press today.

While declaring that industry and labor are not exempted from partial responsibility for the depression, the Association devotes the major portion of its report to condemning many acts of the New Deal as fostering depression. Insisting that such policies must be avoided if prosperity is to be regained, the Association announces that a second portion of the report will be issued soon, listing conditions which it holds necessary for sustained prosperity, once recovery is achieved.

Unfair Taxes Condemned

Among Administration policies condemned by the report were "excessive, unsound and frequently unfair administered taxes," "the theory that purchasing power can be created or maintained by artificially fixing prices or by the artificial support of wage rates, unrelated to production and service," and "the unsound regulation of business, particularly public utilities."

Other Government policies with which the association expressed disagreement were "hostility toward business and investors," "an unsound relief program, which undermined morale of recipients and destroyed taxpayers' respect," "labor unrest resulting from the Government's labor policy," "Government price policies and continued and increasing competition with private business," "the theory that the Government should control the flow of private funds into industry," and "Government policies which cause a fear of inflation."

"The cumulative effect of these Government policies," the report says, "undermined confidence in the American economy and restricted the 1932-'37 recovery, with the result that the 1937-'38 depression started from a much lower level than the nation's past economic history could have led us normally to expect and extended to greater depths than would otherwise have been the case."

Industrial Errors

The report lists as industry's errors, "a mistaken inventory policy on the part of some industries," "unwise consumer credit policies of many companies," "failure of many companies to improve their financial structure by reducing fixed charges," a faulty estimate of the beneficial effects of the Federal spending policy, the failure of business to sell itself to the public and bad relations with labor.

The report holds that contributing factors to the depression in the field of labor were the increasing number and severity of strikes, the insistence on wage rates not related to productivity or selling prices to consumers and the breaking of agreements.

International factors also are held as partially responsible for the economic difficulties from 1932. Some of these were international friction, the increase of artificial restrictions on foreign trade and the effects of foreign demand for war materials on domestic prices.

The committee was composed of 52 business leaders and economists under the chairmanship of W. T. Holliday, President of the Standard Oil Company. Its report represents 18 months of study.

Your Income Tax

No. 13

Deductions for Professional Expenses

A professional man may deduct all necessary expenses incurred in the pursuit of his profession. These include the cost of supplies used in his practice, office rent, cost of light, water, fuel, and telephone in his office, the hire of office assistants, and expenses paid in the operation and repair of an automobile, based upon the proportion of time it is used in making professional calls or for other professional purposes.

Many physicians use their residences both as their offices and their homes. In such instance the physician may deduct as a business expense the rental value of rooms occupied for office purposes if he actually pays rent, and also the cost of light and heat furnished these rooms. Also, he may deduct a portion of wages paid domestic servants whose time is partly occupied in caring for these rooms. Membership dues in professional societies are deductible. Physicians and dentists who keep in their waiting rooms current magazines and newspapers for the benefit of their patients may deduct this item as a business expense. The cost of professional journals for the taxpayer's own use is also a deductible item.

The cost of technical books is not a deductible item, being a capital expenditure, but a proportionate amount for each year's depreciation of the books may be deducted. Depreciation may also be taken on office furniture and equipment. Insurance premiums on office or other professional equipment and liability insurance may be deducted. A premium paid for automobile liability insurance should be apportioned and that part of the premium attributable to business may be deducted as a business expense.

U. S. Finished Steel Shipments Increase

NEW YORK (AP)—Shipments of finished steel products by U. S. Steel Corp. subsidiaries during January advanced 95,101 tons to 789,305, the highest monthly total since October, 1937, from 694,204 tons in December last year.

They were 270,983 tons above 518,322 in January, 1938. The October, 1937, total was 792,310 tons.

A NEW METHOD TO FORECAST STOCK PRICES?

There's a surprising relation between stock price movements and certain statistics, only recently made available. Read about this new forecasting tool in February 15 FINANCIAL WORLD. Also in same issue: "The Trend of Share Values" by Charles J. Collins, "Six Stocks for 1939 Trends," "Is Commonwealth & Southern a Buy Now?", "3 Bonds at 50c on the Dollar," "Boom Ahead for Shipbuilding?", 12 revised "Stock Factographs" and Chapter 3 of series "Profits Through Stock Speculation."

DO YOU HOLD ANY OF THESE STOCKS?

If you are puzzled whether to hold, sell or buy any of the issues listed below, don't fail to read our February 15 issue for News and Opinions covering these 10 stocks:

American Locomotive
Caterpillar Tractor
Dupont
Flintkote
Martin (Glenn L.)
Motor Wheel
National Dairy
Westinghouse Electric
White Motor
Woolworth

Return this "ad" and $1 for next four issues (including new Investment Service Section), also reprint of "A Dynamic Market Factor" and February stock ratings and data book. Better still, send $5 for six months' subscription including Advice Privilege.

THE FINANCIAL WORLD

America's 36-Year-Old Investment Weekly

21 C.M. West Street New York, N. Y.

Women's Pay Topic of Survey

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LOS ANGELES—Increase in the minimum pay for women and minors in California is the announced objective of steps being taken jointly by the State Industrial Welfare Commission and the United States Department of Labor.

Present minimum for full-time women employees is $16 a week, with a widely varied scale of minimum wages for adult women classed as apprentices and for minor boys and girls.

C. C. Craig, Chairman of the State Commission, announced that a study of living conditions and costs has been started under Federal and State co-operation, a study which he said is required by law before the minima can be adjusted. The last such revision occurred in 1923, after Federal-State co-operation in a survey.

In explaining the move, Chairman Craig revealed that the Commission had ordered "immediate steps to be taken to rewrite the entire minimum wage set-up to meet increased living costs." Political observers saw the move as an initial step for the State's "little New Deal" announced by the first Democratic State Administration in more than 40 years.

Mr. Craig explained that the minimum wage for women, for instance, is based, in the eyes of the Commission, on the cost of living for a "self-supporting, independent woman."

He said that in addition to Federal assistance, private business concerns were being asked for aid in analyzing living expenses. He estimated that the survey would be completed for further action by April 10.

Forthcoming Christian Science Lectures

By Members of The Christian Science Board of Lectureship

Canada

Alberta

Lethbridge: Masonic Hall, Tenth Street South, 8:15 p. m., Feb. 20.
Medicine Hat: Odd Fellows Hall, 8:15 p. m., Feb. 21.

British Columbia

Victoria: Royal Victoria Theater, 3 p. m., Feb. 19.

England

Surrey

Richmond: The Richmond Theater, The Green, 3:30 p. m., March 4.

Sussex

Bexhill-on-Sea: De La Warr Pavilion, 3 p. m., March 3.

France

Cannes

Hotel Gallia, 4 p. m., Feb. 26. In English. French translation read at 5:30 p. m.

Netherlands

The Hague

Church Building, Andries Bickerweg 1A, 8:30 p. m., Feb. 28. In English. Dutch translation read at 7 p. m.

Sweden

Stockholm

(Second Church): Concert House, 7:15 p. m., March 3. In English. Swedish translation read at 9 p. m.

Switzerland

Geneva (First Church): Church Edifice, 8 Boulevard des Philosophes, 7:45 p. m., Feb. 28. In German. French translation read at 9:15 p. m.
Thun: Freienhofsaal, 8 p. m., March 2.

United States

Arizona

Globe: High School Auditorium, East Maple and South High Streets, 8 p. m., Feb. 20.
Phoenix: Church Auditorium, First and Roosevelt Streets, 8 p. m., Feb. 21. Radiocast Station KOY, 1390 kilocycles.

California

Glendale: Church Edifice, 500 South Central Avenue, 8 p. m., Feb. 24.
La Mesa: Grossmont Union High School Auditorium, 3 p. m., Feb. 19.
Long Beach (First Church): Church Edifice, 440 Elm Avenue, 3 p. m., Feb. 19. Station KFOX, 1250 kilocycles.
Oakland (Second Church): Church Edifice, 476 Thirty-fourth Street, 8 p. m., Feb. 24.
Ontario: Chaffey Junior College Auditorium, 8 p. m., Feb. 20.
San Bernardino: Senior High School Auditorium, E at Eighteenth Street, 8 p. m., Feb. 21
San Francisco (Fifth Church): Church Edifice, 450 O'Farrell Street, 8 p. m., Feb. 23.
Taft: Lincoln School Auditorium, 8 p. m., Feb. 23.

Florida

Bradenton: Woman's Club Auditorium, 8 p. m., Feb. 19.
Fort Lauderdale: High School Auditorium, 8 p. m., Feb. 23.
Melbourne: Melbourne High School Auditorium, 8 p. m., Feb. 24.
Miami (auspices First Church, Coral Gables; First and Second Churches, Miami; and First Church, Miami Beach): Open Air Theater, Bay Front Park, 8 p. m., Feb. 21.
Ocala: Church Edifice, Third and Watula Streets, 8:15 p. m., Feb. 23.
Pensacola: Pensacola High School Auditorium, 8 p. m., Feb. 24.
Tampa: Municipal Auditorium, 3 p. m., Feb. 19.

Illinois

Barrington: Barrington High School Auditorium, 8 p. m., Feb. 21.
Chicago (Seventh Church): Church Edifice, 6318 Kenmore Avenue, 8 p. m., Feb. 24.
Chicago (Tenth Church): Church Edifice, 5640 Blackstone Avenue 8 p. m., Feb. 23.
Chicago (Twelfth Church): Church Edifice, 635 West Grace Street, 8 p. m., Feb. 20.

Indiana

Princeton: Princeton Theater, 3 p. m., Feb. 19.

Kansas

Atchison: Church Edifice, Fourth Avenue and Santa Fe Street, 8 p. m., Feb. 21.
Garnett: Church Edifice, Third and Oak Street, 8 p. m., Feb. 20.
Kansas City (Third Church): Ben Hur Temple, 3 p. m., Feb. 19.

Maryland

Baltimore (Third Church): Lyric Theater, Mount Royal Avenue, 3:30 p. m., Feb. 19. Radiocast Station WCBM, 1370 kilocycles.

Massachusetts

Beverly: Briscoe Junior High School, 8 p. m., Feb. 19.
Newton: Church Edifice, 391 Walnut Street, Newtonville, 8 p. m., Feb. 20.
Northampton (Organization at Smith College): Sage Hall, 8 p. m., Feb. 24.

Michigan

Albion: Washington Gardner High School Auditorium, 8 p. m., Feb. 24.
Detroit (Third Church): Church Edifice, Seward and Second Boulevard, 8 p. m., Feb. 24.

Mississippi

Clarksdale: Elizabeth Dorr Auditorium, 8 p. m., Feb. 20.
Greenville: Hebrew Union Temple, 8 p. m., Feb. 21.
Natchez: 3 p. m., Feb. 19.
Vicksburg: Carr Central High School Auditorium, Cherry Street, 3 p. m., Feb. 19.

Missouri

St. Louis (Third Church): Church Edifice, 3425 Russell Boulevard, 8 p. m., Feb. 21.
St. Louis (Fourth Church): Church Edifice, 5569 Page Boulevard, 4:30 p. m., Feb. 18. Radiocast 4:30 to 5 p. m., Station KMOX, 1090 kilocycles.

Montana

Billings: Church Edifice, Burlington Avenue and Division Street, 8 p. m., Feb. 21.
Great Falls: Church Edifice, 2:30 p. m., Feb. 19. Radiocast Station KFBB, 1280 kilocycles.

New Jersey

Haddon Heights: Haddon Heights High School Auditorium, Second Avenue and Garden Street, 8:15 p. m., Feb. 21.
Woodbridge (auspices First Church Sewaren): Woodbridge High School Auditorium, 3 p. m., Feb. 19.

New York

Brooklyn (Second Church): Church Auditorium, Sixty-seventh Street, between Third and Fourth Avenues, 8 p. m., Feb. 20.
Jackson Heights (auspices First Church, Elmhurst, and First Church, Jackson Heights): Jackson Theater, 40-31 Eighty-second Street, 10:15 a. m., Feb. 22.
Mt. Vernon: Church Edifice, 116 Crary Avenue, 8:15 p. m., Feb. 21.

North Carolina

Winston-Salem: Forsyth County Court House, 8 p. m., Feb. 23.

Ohio

Cincinnati (Second Church): Masonic Temple, Taft Auditorium, Fifth Street, Broadaway to Sycamore Street, 8:15 p. m., Feb. 21.
Dayton (Second Church): Memorial Hall, First and St. Clair Streets, 8:15 p. m., Feb. 20.

Oklahoma

Cushing: Dunkin Theater, 8:15 p. m., Feb. 24.
Enid: Auditorium, Emerson Junior High School, 700 West Elm, 8:15 p. m., Feb. 24.
Oklahoma City (First Church): Municipal Auditorium, 8 p. m., Feb. 23.
Ponca City: Senior High School Auditorium, Fifth and Overbrook Streets, 8:15 p. m., Feb. 23.
Tulsa (First Church): Convention Hall, 8:15 p. m., Feb. 25.

Oregon

Portland (Seventh Church): Roosevelt High School Auditorium, North Central Street and Ida Avenue, 3 p. m., Feb. 19.

Pennsylvania

Allentown: Allentown High School, Seventeenth and Turner Streets, 3:15 p. m., Feb. 19.
Pittsburgh (Second Church): The Grotto, 107 East Montgomery Avenue, N. S., 3:15 p. m., Feb. 19.
Scranton: Church Auditorium, 530 Vine Street, 8:15 p. m., Feb. 20.
Williamsport: Lycoming Hotel, Fourth and William Street, 8:15 p. m., Feb. 23.

Rhode Island

Pawtucket: Senior High School Auditorium, Exchange Street, 8 p. m., Feb. 21.
Providence (auspices Churches and Society of Rhode Island): Metropolitan Theater, 9 Chestnut Street, 3 p. m., Feb. 19. Radiocast Station WPRO, 630 kilocycles.

South Dakota

Sioux Falls: Church Edifice, Minnesota Avenue and Fourteenth Street, 8 p. m., Feb. 23. Radiocast Station KELO, 1200 kilocycles.

Texas

Big Spring: Municipal Auditorium, Nolan and Third Street, 8 p. m., Feb. 24.
Ft. Worth (First Church): Church Auditorium, Fourth and Lamar Streets, 8 p. m., Feb. 23.
Galveston: Church Auditorium, 8 p. m., Feb. 24.
Houston (Third Church): San Jacinto Senior High School Auditorium, San Jacinto and Holman Streets, 8 p. m., Feb. 23.
Vernon: High School Auditorium, 8 p. m., Feb. 21.

Utah

Salt Lake City (Second Church): Church Edifice, 566 East South Temple, 8 p. m., Feb. 24.

Washington

Seattle (Fourth Church): Church Edifice, Eighth Avenue and Seneca Street, 12:10 p. m., Feb. 21.

West Virginia

Charleston: Thomas Jefferson Junior High School Auditorium, Quarrier and Morris Streets, 8:15 p. m., Feb. 24.

Christian Science Services on Radio

New England

(All times given are local)

Boston—The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts, 10:45 a. m., WORL, 920kc., Feb. 19; March 5, 19; also short-wave station W1XAL, 10:15 a. m., on 15.13mc; 7 p. m., on 6.04mc, March 5.

Eastern States

Florida

Jacksonville—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., WJAX, 900kc, on March 5.

New York

New York—Seventh Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., WMCA, 570kc, on Feb. 19 and 26.
New York—Fourth Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., WMCA, 570kc, on March 5, 12, 19, 26.

Pennsylvania

Pittsburgh—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., KDKA, 980kc; also W8XK, 15.2mc., on Feb. 19; March 19.

Central States

Minnesota

Minneapolis—Second Church of Christ, Scientist, 10:45 a. m., WDGY, 1180kc., on March 5.

Ohio

Cleveland—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., WCLE, 610kc., on Feb. 19, 26; March 5, 12, 19, 26.

Texas

Beaumont—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., KFDM, 560kc., on Feb. 19; March 5, 19.

Pacific States

California

Long Beach—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 8 p. m., KFOX, 1250kc., on Feb. 19, 26; March 5, 12, 19, 26.
San Francisco—Fifth Church of Christ, Scientist, 8 p. m., KYA, 1230kc., on March 5.

Montana

Great Falls—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., KFBB, 1280kc., on March 5.

Washington

Seattle—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 8 p. m., KRSC, 1120kc., on Feb. 19, 26; March 5, 12, 19, 26.

Canada

New Brunswick

Saint John—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., CHSJ, 1120kc, on Feb. 26.
Toronto—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., CFRB, 690kc., also CFRX, 6.07mc., on Feb. 19, 26; March 5, 12, 19, 26.

Ontario

Toronto—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., CFRB, 690kc., also CFRX, 6.07mc., on Feb. 12, 19, 26.

Cardinals on Way to Rome

NEW YORK, Feb. 13 (AP)—Two of the three United States Cardinals are on the high seas today bound for Rome and participation in the ceremonies attendant upon the selection of a successor to the late Pope Pius XI. By an order of March 1, 1922, Pope Pius had decreed a maximum delay of 18 full days after the passing of a Pontiff for Cardinals to enter the Conclave. The eighteenth day in this case will be Feb. 28, but Prelates said they assumed that the Cardinals intended to let all 18 days elapse, if necessary, so that those Cardinals arriving March 1 would be in time.

Cardinal Mundelein of Chicago boarded the Italian liner Rex Feb. 11 after a hurried journey from Florida, where he was on vacation.

Cardinal Dougherty of Philadelphia motored to New York and boarded the same vessel.

Cardinal O'Connell of Boston arrived here this morning aboard the Cunard liner Britannic from Nassau, the Bahamas.

He has booked passage Wednesday on the Italian liner Saturnia, which is due to reach Gibraltar at noon, Feb. 26, the same day the Neptunia bearing South American Cardinals, arrives there.

If Cardinal O'Connell can make connections with the Neptunia—and Italian Line Officials said he could—he will arrive in Rome in time to participate in the election, the Neptunia docking at Naples early in the morning of March 1.

On the Neptunia is Cardinal Copello, Archbishop of Buenos Aires.

In Washington, Congress adjourned out of respect for Pope Pius today after both Houses had adopted resolutions expressing sorrow at his passing.

VATICAN CITY, Feb. 13 (AP)—Workmen began establishing a $100,000 Conclave today for the election of a new Pope.

The Conclave "City" is to be in a section of the Papal Palace on San Damaso courtyard, with kitchens on the ground floor and living quarters on three floors above.

The little City is ordered by electoral tradition.

Cardinal electors will be required to dwell in small portable wooden apartments, their beds simple iron cots The cells are set up in one of the great halls near the Sistine Chapel, to which they walk in procession twice a day to vote until one of their number receives a required two-thirds majority.

Three hundred persons, or more, will eat, sleep, and work within the limits of Conclave City during the hours or days necessary to elect a new Pope.

German Prelates Attend

BERLIN, Feb. 13 (AP)—Cardinal Faulhaber, Archbishop of Munich, is now in Rome. Cardinal Bertram, Archbishop of Breslau, and Cardinal Innitzer, Archbishop of Vienna, have announced their intention to join Cardinal Faulhaber in a few days.

Cardinal Schulte, Archbishop of Cologne, has abandoned the journey to Rome owing to indisposition.

Cardinal Bertram wrote in the official organ Amtsblatt of the Arch-Episcopal See at Breslau:

"We German Catholics owe the deceased Pontiff our deepest gratitude for the special love he bore toward the German people and its well-being, for his intimate knowledge of German affairs and his unceasing efforts for a faithful and fruitful carrying out of Concordats."

Beneficent Mayor Made Town Hobby

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

FEDERALSBURG, Md.—Federalsburg and the State of Maryland have just paid homage to a man who made this entire town his "hobby," and wrote a new chapter in citizenship. He is Thomas Haven Chambers, serving for 30 years as Mayor, never claiming his yearly salary of $100.

Mayor Chambers, who rounded out 80 years on Dec. 2, has been the "dynamo" in Federalsburg's rise from a straggling little village with sandy streets to a modern, ambitious town of 1,800 persons.

Speakers at a testimonial dinner Friday night eulogized Mr. Chambers' career as newspaper editor, merchant, banker, church and educational leader, public benefactor, Boy Scout committeeman, Mayor, Mason, Rotarian, and "good neighbor and citizen."

Gov. Harry W. Nice added his praise in a telegram to the Mayor, who gave this town an 18-acre public park, fostered its development, and last year donated $15,000 for a lake on another gift site.

Personal tribute was paid him also by Mayor Howard Jackson of Baltimore, United States Senator George L. Radcliff of Maryland, Representative-elect George S. Williams of Delaware, and State Senators Wilmer Fell Davis and J. Allan Coad of Maryland.

A silver loving cup was given Mayor Chambers by the community to which he has devoted much of his life.

Schacht on Tour For Barter Plan?

BERLIN (AP)—Dr. Hjalmar Schacht, ousted head of the Reichsbank and former Minister of Economics, departed Feb. 11 on a six-month tour which will take him as far as The Netherlands East Indies.

Friends of Dr. Schacht, who was removed from his Reichsbank post by Chancellor Adolf Hitler Jan. 20, said he had been commissioned by the National Socialist Government to purchase raw materials of an undisclosed nature under Germany's barter system.

At the time of his removal, National Socialist authorities said he would be assigned special missions.

Dr Schacht's first stop will be Basel, Switzerland, to say farewell to the directors of the Bank for International Settlements with whom he was long associated.

Reichsführer Hitler, continuing his steps to bring the Reichsbank fully in line with National Socialist objectives, earlier this month removed three more members of the institution's directorate. Two directors were ousted when Dr. Schacht was removed.

The additional directors discharged are Karl Blessing, Wilhelm Vocke, and Carl Erhardt. They were replaced by Kurt Lange, Friedrich Wilhelm, and Walter Bayrhoffer, of the Economics Ministry, the Reichsbank Ministry, and the Finance Ministry, respectively.

Herr Blessing was known as Dr. Schacht's right-hand-man and was believed to have been slated by Dr. Schacht as his successor.

Leftists and Rightists Battle in Paris Streets

PARIS (AP)—A dozen persons were injured Feb. 12 and more than 50 arrested when political demonstrators battled in the streets of Paris.

In one conflict, members of the Royalist "Action Française" fought followers of Col. François de la Rocque's Rightist French Social Party outside Madeleine Church. Leftists parading in the Place de la République clashed with police who attempted to seize Spanish Republican flags the demonstrators were carrying.

British Liberal Leader Overtalks Chamberlain

LONDON (AP)—Prime Minister Neville Chamberlain was only second best in the length of speeches in the last session of Parliament.

His speeches filled 258 columns of Hansard, the official report.

Sir Archibald Sinclair, leader of the Liberal Party, took first place with 267 columns, and Oliver Stanley, President of the Board of Trade, third with 252.

General Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in the Atlantic, Central and Pacific editions of The Christian Science Monitor. Rate 75c a line. Minimum space four lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

REAL ESTATE

NEW modern 13-acre poultry farm, 8-room house, on main highway, five miles from town. JOE MacGILLIVARY, Route 3, Box 94, Oak Harbor, Washington.

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United States and Canada

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 35c a line. Minimum space three lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

HOMES WITH ATTENTION

HARMONIOUS home for those needing care. MRS. FLORENCE COOK, 31 Powell Ave., Nashua, N. H. Tel. 1823-W.

HOUSES FOR SALE

SOUTH ORANGE, N. J.—A new home prepared for you; charming, restrained and dignified Georgian colonial on beautifully landscaped ½ acre parcel with great trees; under $50,000; brochure on request. ROBT. ALLEN, 391 Redmond Road, So. Orange.

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AMATEUR MUSICIANS TO TRAIN for symphonic orchestra to be used for musical productions and choral concerts; limited openings for all instruments. Apply ROBERT MALONE, 1105 Carnegie Hall, N. Y. C. COlumbus 5-9739.

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TORONTO, ONT.—Painting and decorating, free estimates; choice of paper and paints. IAN ALLEN, phone RA 6335.

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STEINWAY Grands from $375; Knabe, Baldwin, Weber Grands reduced. Perfect tone. We buy and exchange Pianos. Empire, 1352—4th Ave. (55th), New York City.

ROOMS TO LET

N. Y. C.—Attractive sunny, three-room studio apartment, to share with business girl; Fifties; convenient transportation. WI. 2-2721.

WASHINGTON, D. C.—1821 Belmont Rd. N. W. (near 18th and Col. Rd.)—Attractive room for one or two. Adams 4574.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MEN

CHAUFFEUR, married, 15 years' experience, honest, dependable and willing. Write Box K-3, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Ave., N. Y. C.

TORONTO, ONT.—Position desired, office or sales; young man trained in business administration, banking, insurance; now employed, go anywhere. Room 609 Temple Building, phone WA 9701.

WANTED TO BUY

BETTER cash prices for worn fur coats, capes, chokers, etc. J. F. CO., 110 W. 34th St., opp. Macy's, N. Y. C. Get our offer before selling.

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MAINE

PORTLAND

(Continued)

MONUMENT SQUARE GARAGE, Inc.
190-194 Federal Street, Portland, Me.
STORAGE
DAY—WEEK—MONTH
Official Garage for Falmouth Hotel
Telephone 23653

SCOTT'S PARKING SERVICE
INCORPORATED
130-134 Free Street, Portland, Me.
Day or Weekly Parking
Next to Chamber of Commerce
We Carry Socony Products

Our Mid-Winter Sale of Furniture
Prices reduced 10% to 33⅓%. The savings reach important sums on fine furniture that makes your home both comfortable and attractive. Every piece P. M. B. quality and P. M. B. guaranteed. Choice of practically our entire stocks at sale prices.
Porteous, Mitchell & Braun Co.
PORTLAND, MAINE

Established on Quality and Service
Oakhurst DAIRY
Guards Your Milk Supply
Visit our plant
364 Forest Ave.
Portland Maine

Have Your
Diamonds Remounted
Modern Artistic Settings
Effect a Marvelous Improvement
Suggestions Gladly Offered
CARTER BROTHERS CO.
Jewelers Portland, Me.

SPECIAL SALE STATIONERY
1 lb. Paper, 2 pkg. Envelopes } 49c
Choice of
Eaton's Vellum
Eaton's Crushed Ripple
Loring, Short & Harmon
PORTLAND, MAINE

SOUTH PORTLAND

blue coal
New England Coke Fuel Oils
HOUSEHOLD FUEL CORP.
51 MAIN STREET
Dial 3-3858

NEW HAMPSHIRE

CONCORD

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone 1261, 9 to 11 a. m. and 6 to 7 p. m. daily, except Wed. and Sun. ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

3 COMPLETE GROCERY STORES
Carrying Your Favorite Monitor-Advertised Food Products
Featuring Our
Tam-O-Shanter Brand
CANNED GOODS
The Economy Store . 41 Washington St
The Gifford Store . . . 81 South St
The Concord Public Market 9 No. Main St.

The Woodworth Stores
Home Owned and Operated
New Spring Shirts
are arriving every day
$1.65 and $1.95
BROWN & BATCHELDER
50 North Main Street

Metropolitan Coal Co.
PITTSTON AND LEHIGH ANTHRACITE COAL
KING PHILIP AND NEW RIVER SOFT COAL
NEW ENGLAND COKE
CLEERCOAL
2 NO. MAIN ST. PHONE 364

JACKMAN & LANG
INSURANCE
of All Kinds
2 South Main Street, Concord, N. H.

TENNEY COAL CO. HEATING EXPERTS FOR 30 YEARS
GULF FUEL OILS
COAL — COKE — CLEERCOAL
Tel. 3200

Complete Line of
STEMWARE
Oyster or Shrimp Cocktail, Fruit Cup and Sherbet
from 19c *to* 29c
R. H. TIPPET
10 WARREN STREET

New Hats
You'll Wear Right Now!
Straw Hats! Felt Hats!
Dressier . . . More Feminine
HARRY G. EMMONS

Diversi Wholesale Fruit Co.
Foreign and Domestic Fruits and Produce
6 Durgin Avenue Phone 2100

NEW HAMPSHIRE

DOVER

Oil Heat Marches On!
WILLIAMS OIL-O-MATIC HEATING
Fuel Engineers
James K. Horne Tel. 933
56 Summer Street

E. ANTON FURNITURE, Inc.
TEL. 856
HOUSEHOLD FURNISHINGS
ANTIQUES at 30 Third Street
Come In and See Our Line
You Will Want to Buy Something New for the Home

IF IN NEED OF A STOVE
Give us a call. We can meet your need. A few sleds left at a bargain.
LITTLEFIELD FRARY CO.
Plumbers
125 Washington Street

JAMES P. KEENAN. Tel. 870-W
Westinghouse Appliances
Every house needs electrical appliances
We can furnish every one
352 Central Avenue

MANCHESTER

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone 3447-J daily, 9 to 12 a. m. and 5 to 7:30 p. m., except Sunday. ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

MOONEY'S Mid-Winter Furniture SALE
Positively Stops March 1st
Don't Miss These Fine Markdowns
A. A. MOONEY FURNITURE CO.
West Central and Franklin Sts.

DOLLAR DAY SPECIAL
Boys' Snow Suits
One or Two Pieces
One must really see them to appreciate this remarkable saving.
Chas. M. Floyd Co.
"Compare Our Values With All Others"

LET US SOLVE YOUR LAUNDRY PROBLEMS
PHONE 1373
ALL SERVICES
at Reasonable Prices
MANCHESTER STEAM LAUNDRY
Established 1870

LESLIE STUDIO
Portraits of Character
T. M. George, Photographer
20 HANOVER STREET

Your Dollars Get More at Sears
Easy payments on washing machines, radios, cleaners, tires, furniture, etc.
SEARS, ROEBUCK & CO.
652 Elm Street Phone 3901

For Friday's Dish
Use
NEWTON'S FISH
59 Manchester Street Phone 11

Buicks Last Longer
After You Buy Try Our Service
Manchester and Nashua Buick Co.
294 Hanover Street

If we haven't the Monitor-advertised product you want, we'll gladly get it
296—Phones—4567
STEELE'S SERVICE STORE
815 CHESTNUT STREET

CHAS. B. KEARNS
Expert Shoe Repairing
Worn shoes made as good as new and sometimes better than new.
73 Hanover Street Phone 282

February is a Loveliness Month. Have a New Permanent for your new hair style.
BRODERICK HAIR SHOP
86 Manchester Street

GASOLINE—MOTOR OILS
RANGE and FUEL OILS
"Cheerful Service"
PURITAN OIL CO.
Manchester and Pine Sts. Tel. 1784

Gelinas
566 Somerville Street
PHONE 6300
New Hampshire Cleaners for New Hampshire People

NASHUA

New Spring Merchandise
Specializing in
COATS — SUITS — DRESSES
UNDERWEAR and HOSIERY
The Smart Shop
169 Main Street Tel. 1190-W

NEW HAMPSHIRE

NASHUA

(Continued)

ASHLEY'S ICE CREAM
Holiday Specials
35 East Hollis St. Tel. 950

RHODE ISLAND

NEWPORT

HENRY'S
SHOE SALON
(Henry O. Minsenberger)
Newport Rhode Island

J. R. LORAH & CO.
Drug Store
WORTH'S EAU DE COLOGNE
JE REVIENS DANS LA NUIT
Bellevue Avenue

George Bowen Coal Co.
FUEL and RANGE OIL
Stokers Imported and Domestic
Oil Burners Coal, Coke
Range Burners Wood
Bowen's Wharf Tel. 915

WICKFORD

The Wickford Garage
SUNOCO TYDOL
TEXAS ESSO
GREASING WASHING
Spotless Rest Rooms
Dock and Water Front Service
"At the Bridge" Wickford, R. I.

VIRGINIA

NEWPORT NEWS

Women's Man Tailored SUITS
SPECIAL $10.95
NACHMAN'S
Washington Ave. and 32nd St.

NORFOLK

—WRIGHT—
COAL & WOOD CO., INC.
Agents FUEL OIL
1022 W. 40 Street, Norfolk, Va.
Phone 26351

Compco
DRY CLEANERS
Cleaning Pressing Repairing
Dial 23618
Six Stores in Norfolk

Quality Furniture at Popular Prices
Willis FURNITURE COMPANY
Granby Street, Corner Main

GROVES MARKETS
3820 Granby Street
1517 Colley Avenue
Quality Groceries, Meats Vegetables and Fish

RICHMOND

FUQUA & SHEFFIELD
Florists
2926 Westhampton Ave. Tel. 52862
New Shop
119 W. Brookl'd Park Blvd. Tel. 30193

F. W. DABNEY & CO.
Broad at Fifth
ARCH-PRESERVER SHOES *for Men*
ENNA JETTICK { 5.00 / 6.00 } *for Women*
"You need no longer be told that you have an expensive foot"

ROANOKE

For Fine Stationery Books and Greeting Cards
CALDWELL SITES CO.
105 S. Jefferson Street

MILK BUTTER ICE CREAM
Clover Creamery Co., Inc.
ROANOKE, VA.

WEST VIRGINIA

CHARLESTON

"THE KINGS"
Shoe Rebuilders—Shoe Shine—Hat Cleaning and Reblocking—Shoe Dyeing and Tinting—Clothes Cleaning and Pressing—Glove Cleaning
808 QUARRIER STREET

CLARKSBURG

Watts-Sartor-Lear Co.
A Merchandising Service that enables you to buy with confidence

HUNTINGTON

Farmers
Phone 7171 814 SIXTH AVENUE

WEST VIRGINIA

HUNTINGTON

(Continued)

ANDERSON NEWCOMB Co.
HUNTINGTON'S
Oldest and Largest Department Store
937 Third Avenue Phone 7191

HAMPTON BROTHERS
Piggly Wiggly Stores
928 Third Ave. 741 Sixth Av.
1010 Tenth St. 1201 Adams Av.
Cor. 1st St. and 9th Av.

PILGRIM LAUNDRY & DRY CLEANING CO.
ZORIC "Zoric System"
Phone 9100
1041 10th St.

Canada

ALBERTA

CALGARY

For information regarding local and national advertisers phone Main 2566 9 to 12 daily
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

For Men who Prefer the Best
Hudsonia Suits
Style plus Quality
Hudson's Bay Company.

SHOES
$3 to $7
Quality Shoes at a Price—
STERLING SHOES LTD.
209 8TH AVENUE, WEST

JENKINS' GROCETERIA LTD.
"Operating Retail Stores Throughout Alberta"
Phone M 4470 Residence L 2412—L 1768

JAMES MORRIS
FLORIST and SEEDSMAN
WEDDING BOUQUETS FLORAL DESIGNS
331A 8th Avenue West

Milk—Cream—Buttermilk
Hail Driver or Phone M 4686
UNION MILK CO., Ltd.
"Union" Is Strength

CHEVROLET and OLDS Cars
Gas, Oil, Accessories, Repairs
General Supplies Limited
501-541 1st St. W M 1101

ALBERTA LAUNDRY
Launderers Cleaners Dyers
Try Our "Thrifty Service"
6c per pound
PHONE R-2051
730 2ND AVE. WEST Calgary

EDMONTON

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone 81515 9 to 12 daily, except Sunday ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

FORD CARS—FORD SERVICE
DOMINION MOTORS LIMITED
102nd Street South of Jasper Ave.
Edmonton, Alberta

Home Builder and General Contractor
R. H. RAE
11504 97th Street Phone 72785

Hudson's Bay Company
Every Shopping Service for your Convenience in the New BAY.
- Personal Shoppers
- Post Office
- Rest Rooms

Thornton & Perkins
Quality Upholstering and Draperies
Direct Importers

It is not so much what you pay—as what you *GET* for the price you pay. You can always rely on what you buy at
JOHNSTONE WALKER LIMITED

Real Estate
Insurance Rentals, Valuations, Estates Managed
Kenwood & Kenwood
10119 100A Street Phone 21583

SEE NEXT PAGE

MANITOBA

WINNIPEG

For information regarding other local and national advertisers, phone 92-912 10 to 12 a. m. daily, except Sunday.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

The New Year brings New Styles in

JANET LEE SHOES

See the many flattering styles, note the correctness of fit

Pair 6.95

Shoes, Second Floor, The "Bay"

Hudson's Bay Company

CITY DAIRY PRODUCTS

Always Good

For Delivery Telephone 87-647

You Can Whip Our Cream—But You Can't Beat Our Milk

Milk Cream Butter

201 101

MODERN DAIRIES, Ltd.

J. S. MILLER COAL CO.

Osborne at Subway

PHONE 42 877

EST. 1921 C. F. L. 4

Flowers Properly Delivered

The Rosery LTD.

Est. 1905 Phone 21305

MAUDE DAGG McCREERY, Manager

427 PORTAGE AVENUE

Red & White Chain Stores

Preference given to Made-in-Canada goods. Operated co-operatively. Sponsored and operated in Western Canada by

Western Grocers Limited

Head Office, Winnipeg, Canada

ONTARIO

HAMILTON

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone 2-3320 9 a. m. to 9 a. m. daily, except Sunday
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

New LOW PRICES on

WATERLILY DUSTING POWDER

by

Helena Rubinstein

1.25 and 1.65

at **ROBINSON'S**

Hamilton's Department Store

Acme Farmers Dairy Ltd.

Milk
Cream—Butter
Ice Cream

New Telephone Number 4/2887

RCA-VICTOR

RADIOS, RECORDS AND RECORD PLAYERS

BERT RYMAL

ELECTRICAL APPLIANCES

116 King St., E. 2-3566

HARPER METHOD HAIRDRESSING

Specialists in All Branches

MARTHA A. THOMPSON

TEL. 4-1949

Delta Block, 1296 KING ST. E. (Upstairs)

LONDON

For information regarding local and national advertisers, Tel. Fairmont 218 Hours: 9 a. m.-5 p. m. daily, except Sunday
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Announcing the Arrival of

Cotton Dress Goods

from England

Smallman & Ingram Limited

Western Ontario's Big Department Store

Ontario Furniture, Ltd.

HOMEFURNISHERS

For forty years this store has been recognized as *the Furniture House of Western Ontario*

228-230 DUNDAS STREET Phone Met. 1175

Middlesex Motors, Ltd.

65 EMPLOYEES

of which the majority have been with us since we commenced business 16 years ago. You can have confidence in our service.

Ford

Met. 1840 447 Talbot at Queens Ave.

DELICIOUS

Canada Bread

OVER 100 VARIETIES of Cakes and Sweet Goods

DELIVERED FRESH DAILY

E. D. Redfearn, Mgr. Met. 944

AYLMER LAUNDRY and DRY CLEANERS

Try Our Thrifty Service

All Flat Work Finished

Shirts With This Service, 10c Each

437 Richmond Street Fairmont 345

ONTARIO

LONDON
(Continued)

"SUPERTEST" TRADE MARK

Superior Products that cost no more than the ordinary kind. Service that brings you back again and again.

Stations throughout Ontario and Quebec

SUPERTEST PETROLEUM CORP., LTD.

Phone Our Service Stations

Re-Guaranteed DOMINION TIRES for all motor cars. *Prices, trade-in allowances* and our *service* will please you.

Wonderful THREE Combination

Cairncross & Lawrence Limited

Chemists and Druggists

Experts in

Kodak Photography

SIX STORES

PARKLEY CLOTHES

Canada's Finest High Grade Suits and Overcoats made to your order.

Sold by

CUMMING

The Clothier

LONDON, STRATFORD GALT

OTTAWA

For information regarding other local and national advertisers, phone 6-6934-J 9 to 12 daily, except Saturday and Sunday.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

USE

Ottawa Dairy LIMITED

MILK—from tested cattle, properly pasteurized.

BUTTER—choice and freshly churned.

ICE CREAM—of quality and flavor.

PHONE 2--5741

Selby Arch Preserver Shoes for Women

Shoes of quality, sold in Ottawa exclusively by

Masson's

R. Masson & Son Limited

FINE SHOES and HOSIERY

ALEX CHRISTIE

Supertest

SERVICE STATION

ELGIN and ARGYLE

Greasing SUPERTEST Washing

DEVLINS

The Great Forward Specialty Shop of Eastern Canada

R. J. Devlin Co. Limited

Customer confidence since 1869—is a matter of extreme pride with us

FURS

Ladies' and Gentlemen's Apparel —of distinction

72-76 Sparks St., Ottawa, Canada

EAT

Home Science Bread

made by

WALKER'S BREAD Ltd.

901 BANK STREET 7-0640 — 82 FIRST AVENUE 7-0472

Mc. Keen's FOOD MARKETS

Groceries and Fresh Meats

"Character Clothes for Women"

Nu Vogue Limited

50 Sparks Street 2-6008

McINTOSH & WATTS

245 BANK STREET

CHINA HALL ANNUAL SALE

Offering 20% Discount Closing Day 18th February

Lovely Flowers

GIFTS THAT RADIATE GOODWILL AND CHEER

Frith's

2-1775

MacDONALD TIRE SHOP

ED PEATAPIECE

Tires and Tubes

Batteries and Service

Heaters

2-9644 248 Albert St.

THE CITIZEN PUBLISHING CO., LTD.

invites readers of the Monitor who wish to support an Ottawa daily newspaper to subscribe for

The Ottawa Evening Citizen

ONTARIO

TORONTO

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Howard 7252 Hours: 1-5 p. m. daily, except Sunday.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

MILNES COAL

All Grades

ELGIN 5454

88 KING ST. E.

THRIFTY!

is a good word to describe this service because Thrifty housewives everywhere find it helpful and reasonable. All flatwork including handkerchiefs is finished, and remainder returned damp.

LLOYDBROOK 2161

TORONTO LAUNDERERS AND DRY CLEANERS

DIONNE QUINTUPLETS

are drinking

GOLDEN CREST

supplied by

CITY DAIRY

Ki. 6151

Always Ask for

CANADA BREAD

"The Quality Goes In Before the Name Goes On"

A. J. STONE

HAIRDRESSING

Permanent Waving

(with or without machines)

HAIR STYLING

By MR. STONE

1465 Yonge St. (at St. Clair)

HY 0404

CARLOAD GROCETERIAS

C. W. DAVIDSON & SON

Keele and Bloor Sts. JU. 4197-8

327 Roncesvalles Ave. LO. 9254

57 HEINZ VARIETIES

STAR TAXI

ZONE RATES

RAndolph 5181

REAL SERVICE IN THE

Moving, Packing Shipping and Storage

OF HOUSEHOLD GOODS

J. T. MIDDUP

OFFICE AND WAREHOUSE

45 HAZELTON AVE. KINGSDALE 5007

MISS T. ARMSTRONG

Permanent Waves of Quality for Women Who Know

$5 to $10—Curl Ends $3.50

690 Bay St. WA. 9333

SERVICE FOR PARTICULAR PEOPLE

Diana Restaurant

187 YONGE STREET

188 BLOOR STREET WEST

Delicious Food Well Served

We Appreciate Your Yellow Stickers

Let us prove to you the excellence of

Caulfield's

"Badge of Merit"

Irradiated MILK

The Purest and Best Obtainable Anywhere

DONLANDS DAIRY LIMITED

Richer and Better Dairy Products

Phone

Head Office Ge 1148 — North End MO 1179

7 Direct Phones MI. 4691

J. & W. R. SCOTT LIMITED

FINE GROCERIES, MEATS AND FISH

Ask for Our Weekly Letter and Price Bulletin

Dupont Street at Davenport

Callow Brothers

STATIONERS PRINTERS

OFFICE SUPPLIES

Telephone Waverley 1856

COR. ADELAIDE AND VICTORIA STS. TORONTO

STOP & SHOP

Choice Meats, Fruits and Vegetables, Quality Groceries

Cash and Carry

The Stoodleigh

CAFETERIAS RESTAURANTS SODA FOUNTAINS

Toronto

Miss Puritan Says: Why not have my routeman call for your laundry and drycleaning?

PURITAN — Call Me at KINGSDALE 5171

Laundress & Drycleaning Service

292 Brunswick Avenue

Gown? Hat? Coat?

Whatever you are planning to add to your wardrobe, you may wisely gather shopping information from the local advertisements in The Christian Science Monitor.

ONTARIO

TORONTO
(Continued)

Province-Wide Distribution

Everyone's Friend

Silverwood's DAIRY PRODUCTS

Jersey Milk, Safe Milk, Homo Milk, Cream, Buttermilk, Creamery Butter, Ice Cream, all flavors, and special creations.

Also

Evaporated Milk, Condensed Whole Milk, Powdered and Condensed Milk

Powdered Buttermilk

QUALITY—SERVICE

We Aim to Be Worthy

PLANTS LOCATED AT

London, Toronto, Hamilton, Windsor, Kitchener, St. Catharines, Peterborough, Brantford, Chatham, Stratford, Sarnia, Guelph, Woodstock, Elmira, Lucknow, North Bay, Sudbury, Cayuga, Cargill

For Better Fuel Service Call

McKINNON FUELS LIMITED

Gerrard at Main Gr. 1187

City Wide Delivery

WINDSOR

WESTINGHOUSE

Radios—Refrigerators

Ranges

Furnish Your Home at

Baum & Brody LIMITED

Chatham at Perry Street

Since 1910

The Choice of Particular People

Warren the Cleaner Limited

Cleaners of Distinction

464 Crawford Ave. Dial 3-2456

QUEBEC

MONTREAL

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Elwood 1578 9 a. m.-5 p. m. daily, except Sunday
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

SHOP

Morgan's

When in Montreal

A Quality Store for 95 Years and A Quality Store Still

HENRY MORGAN & CO. Limited

Canada's Finest FURS Since 1837

Holt, Renfrew & COMPANY LIMITED

Sherbrooke at Mountain MONTREAL

also

Quebec, Toronto, Winnipeg

You'll Enjoy Shopping at

Simpson's

Montreal's Favorite Shopping Centre

- Women's and Children's Wear
- Men's Clothing and Furnishings
- Fine Linens • China • Sporting Goods

ELMHURST MILK

Cream—Butter

Chocolate Drink

Eggs

DEXTER 3401

We Solicit Enquiries

JAY WOLFE, INC.

MAKERS OF *Quality Furs*

Restyling—Repairing

Telephone *BElair 3466 — First Floor Up 1193 Phillips Sq.

MAITLAND

Confectioner

Home-Made Types of Cakes a Specialty

Fitz 4651

H. Baron

Antiques

Hook Rugs, Silver, Sheffield Plate, Fine Furniture

Galleries: 2015 Peel Street Montreal

QUEBEC

MONTREAL
(Continued)

THRIFT-STOP-SHOP

Meats

Groceries

Fruits, Vegetables

Use the Phone—We Deliver

FLOWERS

A Name and Address Worth Remembering for QUALITY, VALUE, SERVICE

MISS CAIRNS

1251 McGill College Avenue, Montreal Phone LAncaster 7438

Member Florist Telegraph Delivery Association

SASKATCHEWAN

REGINA

LORNE ELECTRIC CO.

ELECTRICAL CONTRACTORS

H. OATES, Mgr.

Regina's Newest and Most Up-to-date Electrical Store

1816 Scarth Street Regina

SASKATOON

O. K. Economy

Purveyors of

FINE FOODS

Hudson's Bay Company

You can always buy with confidence at the "Bay"

European Local Classified

BOARD AND RESIDENCE

AIRY, light, lofty flatlets from 2½ gns. week; excellent cuisine available. Green Park House, 5 Whitehorse Street, London, W. 1. (adj. 96, Piccadilly). Mayfair 0161-2-3.

GOOD COMPANIONS—A house where young people are free and happy; passing guests welcomed; moderate. Miss Bannister, 30 Orsett Terrace, Hyde Park, London, W. 2. Tel. Padd. 3359.

LONDON. LEXHAM HALL
42, Lexham Gardens, W. 8. Western 1201
Commander S. H. Morres, R. N. Resident Proprietor. Large sunny rooms. QUIET. Modern appointments

DANCING

DAPHNE JAY
All Branches of Dancing
Specialising in Children's and School Classes
Court Presentation Lessons
Write Box M-2312, BCM/CSM, London, or telephone Park 7852.

ELOCUTION

ORIGINAL speeches all occasions and coaching for public speaking; brochure free. KIRKHAM HAMILTON, Speakers' Academy, 7 Princes St., Hanover Sq., London W. Mayfair 3163.

FLATS TO LET

LONDON, W. Kensington (Olympia)—Furnished flat, 2 reception, 4 bedrooms, kitchen, scullery, bathroom; amply furnished antique style; rental £14 monthly in advance. Box W-1153, BCM/CSM, London.

LONDON, 11 Crompton Court, Brompton Rd.—Furnished 1st floor flat, 2 bed, 2 sitting-rooms; 6 months or longer. Apply porter, or write Box W-1281, BCM/CSM, London.

HOUSES FOR SALE

LESLIE MINNIS & CO., F.V.A.
26 BOND ST., EALING, W. 5 TEL. 2127
Auctions, Surveys, Valuations. Rents collected. Houses and flats for occupation or investment

SURREY, Adjoining Sheen Common and Richmond Park—Detached labour-saving house; 2 sitting, 4 bedrooms, usual offices, garage, charming garden; all main services; £2300 freehold. Apply Box W-1279, BCM/CSM, London

HOUSE MORTGAGES

HOMEBUYERS ASSOCIATION, LTD. CIT. 1602-3, 11 Queen St. London, E. C. 4. Four per cent new mortgages, (also transfers) Decease cancels mortgage

HOUSE REPAIRS

W. SWAIN, 62, Griffiths Rd., S. W. 19
Plumber, Hotwater Fitter, Decorations
General House Repairs
Estimates Free—LIBERTY 5188.

LAUNDRIES

At the ROYAL FRENCH LAUNDRY
Acton, W. 3 (Acorn 1794)
Silks and Woollens are washed by hand in Soft Water with Pure Soap. Cleaning, Dyeing and Mending undertaken.
Members of the British Launderers Research Association

Tel. Ladbroke 2070 Estd. 1864
BURGESS'S LAUNDRY
103 Walmer Road, North Kensington, W. 10
Depot at 150 High Street
Notting Hill Gate.

LINGERIE

LINGERIE made to measure and designed for all figures; daintiness a special feature. Particulars and appointments, MRS. EDGAR, 135 Station Road, Hendon, HEN. 1893.

MOTOR ENGINEERS

THE OXFORD MOTOR WORKS (Arthur Stocker). Repairs and Overhauling; any make of car or accessory supplied; second-hand cars bought sold or exchanged. 327, Latimer Rd., London, W. 10. Tel. Ladbroke 0668.

MULTIGRAPHING

FACSIMILE typewritten letters at short notice. J. R. STIBBS, Monument Chambers, 55 King William St., London, E. C. 4. MAN. 3629.

PAYING GUESTS RECEIVED

LONDON, 74 Inverness Terrace, W. 2—Beautifully equipped bed-sittingrooms, H. and C. basins; min. buses, tubes and Hyde Park. BAY. 5627.

SUTTON, Surrey—Comfortable home offered business gentleman; full or partial attention; reduction friends sharing; 1d bus Morden Station. Write Martin, 40, Glenthorne Gardens.

POST VACANT

CARDIFF—Managing clerk required, solicitor's office, Cardiff district; Christian Scientist preferred. Box W-1276, BCM/CSM, London.

LONDON Chartered Accountants require junior or articled clerk; previous experience not essential. Box W-81, BCM/CSM, London.

POST WANTED

GIRL, age 18, just left school, thoroughly domesticated and conscientious, desires experience as children's nurse; small salary; no housework. Box W-1280, BCM/CSM, London.

LADY housekeeper desires post; guest house, ladies' club or school; experienced cook, caterer, buyer, organizer; used numbers and control. Box W-1282, BCM/CSM, London.

LADY seeks post companion-help or housekeeper; would run flat or care for baby; preferably London. Box W-1278, BCM/CSM, London.

LADY seeks post in or near London; nurse-companion or housekeeper; with Christian Scientists preferred. Phone Victoria 9323.

PRINTING

THE SOMERSET PRESS—Commercial and General Printers. Phone Batt. 6197. 362 York Rd., Wandsworth, London S. W. 18.

PUBLIC STENOGRAPHERS

DUPLICATING, TYPEWRITING, ETC. The Talbot Typewriting Office (Miss G. Phenix) 21 Mincing Lane, London, E. C. Phone MANsion 80. 3302.

SECRETARIAL SERVICES—Shorthand, typewriting; translations, staff; dictation rooms; confidential work understandingly executed. H. CRAIG-KELLY LTD., 39 Moorgate, London, E. C. 2. MET. 3186.

ENGLAND

LONDON
(Continued)

Charles H. Baker

The Pioneer of the

"Heel to Ball"

Method of Shoe Fitting

Holds the Largest Collection of

American and Canadian Shoes

in All Widths, in LONDON

Always at Your Service to Fit Your Feet

LANGHAM HOUSE

Upper Regent St. W. 1. Nr. Queens Hall.

CHARLES H. BAKER, LTD.

INSURANCES

OF EVERY KIND FOR EVERY NEED

WORLD WIDE FACILITIES

Personal attention to your requirements. Interviews arranged. Enquiries for West End Agencies invited.

K. ROMER LEE

11 Pall Mall, London, S. W. 1

Phone Whitehall 7978

LOOSE COVERS • CURTAINS
UPHOLSTERY WORK
CARPETS • BLINDS
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Sunbonnet Sue

In Lighter Vein

Aha!

"Pa, why is a ship called a she?"

"Because her rigging costs more than her hull."

Generous

Boogy: "Can you give me a definition of a patriotic orator?"

Woogy: "Well, if you want my definition, he's the fellow who's ready to lay down your life for his country."—Pathfinder.

Signs of the Times

In a Pine River, Minn., restaurant:

"Don't ask us for information. If we knew anything we wouldn't be here."—Chicago Tribune.

"You see, it might give the place a bad name if folks could see some of the people we bring in with us."

Deep Silence

"Have you ever seen a company of women silent?"

"Yes. Somebody asked who was the oldest."—Pearson's.

Parliamentary Practice

Conducted by Arthur T. Lewis, author of "Parliamentary Rules Simplified."

Suspending a Rule

Question: May a rule be suspended for a stated time, or only for the length of time the meeting is in session?

Answer: In organizations which have adopted Robert's Rules of Order as their parliamentary authority, a rule is suspended for a purpose, not for a period. The motion is "to suspend the rules that interfere with" a proposed action. From this it may be seen that the length of time for which a rule may be suspended is that period required to complete the action desired, which would otherwise be out of order.

Some rules may not be suspended even by unanimous vote—as, for example, bylaws (unless they provide for their own suspension) and the fundamental principles of parliamentary law. Rules of order—as, for instance, those set forth in a parliamentary manual for the procedure at meetings—may be suspended by a two thirds vote. And standing rules, which include any motion of a continuing nature which has been adopted by a majority vote, may be suspended by a majority vote.

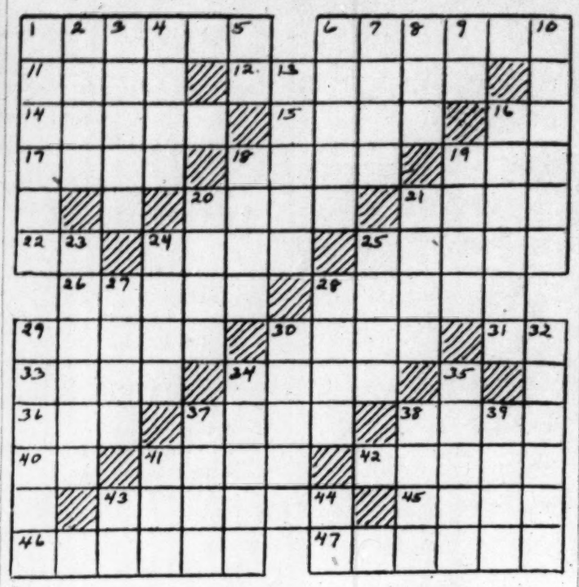
Current Events Test

(Answers)

1. Portugal. Premier Salazer, who rose to dictatorial powers on a platform of sound finances, has successfully balanced his eleventh budget.
2. According to estimates by the Guaranty Trust Company of New York, $1,300,000.
3. No. Premier Chamberlain stated last week that "any threats to the vital interests of France, from whatever quarter they come, must evoke the immediate co-operation of this country."
4. A survey by the Automobile Manufacturers Association indicates that $4,500,000,000 was thus spent—a 10 per cent increase over 1937.
5. No; although expenses totaled $11,709,846, and interest on investments was only $9,440,187, the Corporation had $38,313,332 additional income from assessments; so it was able to add to its surplus, which now totals $131,244,960.
6. In answer to Britain's reaffirmation of French-British solidarity.
7. The Island is between the British stronghold of Hong Kong and French Indo-China; and last June the British and French informed Japan that they would act together if the Island were occupied.
8. Up to February 10, the standing was Budge 17 matches, Vines 8.
9. No. On February 9 the Fascist Party Secretary issued the following order: "There cannot be a substitute for the word 'Duce,' for it alone defines the man and indicates the characteristics of revolution and civilization."
10. No. Dr. Leland, Director of the Bureau of Medical Economics of the A. M. A., stated recently: "If a person does not want medical treatment, under the compulsory system, he must pay for the insurance without receiving any of its benefits."
11. Yes, with the fortification of Guam being the only debatable issue.
12. No. Secretary of State Hull reports that more arms have been sold to China than to Japan.
13. Insurgent troops are being withdrawn for a drive on central Spain.
14. Yes, for the first time in history, owing to an extension of time granted following the protest by Cardinal O'Connell of Boston.
15. Yes; if a bill recently passed by the U. S. House of Representatives is confirmed by the Senate and signed by the President.

Daily Crossword Quiz

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by Frances Briggs



ACROSS

1—What Bible character carried off gates of Gaza?
6—What place is mentioned in many of Sir James Barrie's Books?
11—What is "Caro Nome"?
12—Who was befriended by Jean Valjean in "Les Miserables"?
14—Four called what entitle a baseball player to take first base?
15—Who appears on stage with Lynn Fontanne?
16—What state is north of Arkansas (abbr.)?
17—Ireland is known as Emerald what?
18—What Swedish singer lived in England for many years?
19—What kind of wood is mentioned in II Sam. 6:5?
20—What is a stocking with a short leg?
21—Who is a husband of one of "Merry Wives of Windsor"?
22—Each (abbr.).
24—What did Langstroth design in 1851?
25—Where did Charles Martel defeat Saracens?
26—Valence, France, is on what river?
28—What is the small donkey used as pack animal?
29—The modified ovipositor of bees is what?
30—Maidstone, England, is in what county?
31—What is the symbol for rhenium?
33—What kind of a son "maketh a glad father"?
34—What part of a horse furnishes the covering for a baseball?
36—What suffix forms feminine nouns?
37—What is the fruit of a palm?
38—What is a foot covering worn by equestrians?
40—What is French for "and"?
41—What would you expect from a raconteur?
42—Where does the cowslip of U. S. grow (sing.)?
43—You would find the Black what in Germany?
45—What is an assumed part in a play?
46—What are porbeagles?
47—Who sings liturgical music in a synagogue?

DOWN

1—Who were conquered and incorporated by Rome in 290 B. C. (sing.)?
2—What Armenian river flows into the Kura?
3—What is a U. S. money of account (pl.)?
4—An auction is what?
5—In what State is Las Cruces (abbr.)?
6—What is the open box from which fish are sold?
7—What is the female of the red deer?
8—What is a sunken track worn by a wheel?
9—In what country is the San Joaquin River (abbr.)?
10—What are used in fencing?
13—Who was the little girl of whom Lewis Carroll wrote?
16—What is the speculum of a bird's wing?
18—What did Coleridge describe as flowerlike?
19—Of how many million did O. Henry write?
20—What do performers in "Lakme" do?
21—Where would you find a rampart?
23—Paolo Uccello was an author, artist or singer—which?
24—What is used for sharpening cutting instruments?
25—What would you get from a dulcimer?
27—What sound expresses disapproval?
28—What was pseudonym of Edward Bradley?
29—What is another term for confectionary?
30—What birds of hawk family are noted for their graceful and sustained flight?
32—Who was selected by Ahasuerus to be queen in place of Vashti?
34—Whose invention is the spectrohelliograph?
35—What French artist was considered one of best of landscape painters?
37—How would describe colors of very low brilliance?
38—In what farm building is hay stored?
39—What is capital of Norway?
41—What is a high, craggy hill?
43—What is fourth tone of diatonic scale?
44—Tierce (abbr.).

(Answers Appear Among the Advertisements.)

Easing the Journey

What seems to grow fairer to me as life goes by is the love and grace and tenderness of it; not its wit and cleverness and grandeur of knowledge, grand as knowledge is; but just the laughter of little children and the friendship of friends, the cozy talk by the fireside, the sight of flowers, and the sound of music.—John Richard Green.

Quotation for Today

THOSE who deny freedom to others deserve it not themselves; and, under the rule of a just God, cannot long retain it.—LINCOLN.

Did You Ever Wonder

How St. Valentine's Day Originated?

St. Valentine's Day derived its name from the date of the martyrdom of the bishop of Rome. This bishop was eloquent and of a benevolent nature. He was so successful in making converts of the pagan Romans that he incurred the wrath of the Roman emperor; and on Feb. 14, in the year 270 A. D., Valentine fell a martyr by order of the emperor.

The subsequent placing of his name on the calendar explains the name of the day, but hardly suffices to account for the merry-making and exchange of cards and gifts now associated with the day.

In an effort to explain the celebration, some point to the belief current in the Middle Ages throughout Europe that the birds begin to mate on Feb. 14. Chaucer wrote: "For this was Seynt Valentyne's Day, When every foul cometh ther to choose his mate."

Others call attention to the fact that the letters v and g are frequently pronounced alike, and that the Norman word **galantin**, meaning "a lover or gallant," was frequently written and pronounced **valentin**. From this it is argued that by a confusion of names, the Bishop Valentine became known as the patron saint of sweethearts and lovers.

A more widely held theory traces the sending of valentines back to the Roman feast of the Lupercalia, which occurred in February. In the course of this ancient festival, the names of young men and young women were put into a box. By means of a lottery, each young man discovered the name of maiden of whom he was to be the gallant for the following year.

An attempt was made by the Christian clergy to substitute the names of saints for the names of young people. The idea was that the person drawing should seek to emulate for the ensuing year the saint whose name he drew. In the long run, however, the sweethearts won over the saints, and the celebration became what it is today.—**W. P. Keasbey.**

Signposts along the King's Highway

For God so loved the world, that he gave his only begotten Son, that whosoever believeth in him should not perish, but have everlasting life.
—JOHN 3:16.

Bible Facts

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by THOMAS L. LEISHMAN, M. A.

Nehushtan

We learn from Second Kings, 18:4, that Hezekiah, while carrying out a somewhat drastic religious reformation destroyed, among other symbols of primitive worship, "the brasen serpent that Moses had made; for in those days the children of Israel did burn incense unto it: and he called it Nehushtan." (The reference to Moses' making of this serpent is to be found in Numbers 21:8f.)

There is some difference of opinion as to the exact significance of the unusual word "Nehushtan." Some connect it with the word "*nehosheth*," meaning "brass"; and on this view, "Nehushtan" would means "the brazen thing"; while an alternative suggestion is that it derives from the word "*nahash*," which means "serpent."

It would seem that originally there was no thought of the Israelites worshipping the serpent; but when Hezekiah found his subjects burning incense to it, we cannot wonder that he had it destroyed.

Gargoyles Survey Paris

Monitor Camera Club from Raymond Petitgirard, Sevres, Seine et Oise, France

The Grotesque Figures Atop the Notre Dame Cathedral

Current Events Test

Questions to Enable the Reader to Review the News

1. What country has balanced its budget for the eleventh successive year?
2. How many Americans receive relief in one form or another?
3. Has Britain withheld pledges of immediate co-operation with France in the event of any threat to the latter's interests?
4. How much did Americans spend on automobile vacation trips last year?
5. Did the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation lose money last year?
6. Why has Italy recently thrown its war preparations into high gear?
7. Why has the occupation of Hainan Island been of concern to Britain and France?
8. How is Donald Budge faring in his professional tennis tour with Ellsworth Vines?
9. Is it true that Italians are being encouraged to call Mussolini "Capo" (Chief) instead of "Duce" (Leader)?
10. Is the American Medical Association backing the proposed national medical program involving compulsory sick insurance?
11. Are the Republican members of Congress back of President Roosevelt's national defense plan?
12. Has the United States sold more arms and munitions to Japan than to China during the last 18 months?
13. Now that the Spanish Insurgents have completed the occupation of Catalonia, what is General Franco's next objective?
14. Are American Cardinals to take part in the election of the next Pope?
15. Are Government workers henceforth to be taxed on the same basis as private individuals in the United States?

(Answers to These Questions Will Be Found Elsewhere on This Page)

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

Investment

Ardmore, Okla.

When a new church was to be built here, a member who was the mother of a large family, wanted to make a donation, but was unable to. After a church meeting held for the purpose of discussing building, she made the statement that she would like to give $25, but there seemed no way just then to raise what to her seemed a large amount.

Another member overheard her remark and offered to lend her the money, saying that she could repay it any way she liked.

For days after the meeting the mother went about her home duties trying to think of some way to repay the loan. A young man roomed with her oldest son, and often he remarked that he wished his shirts were laundered nicely as her son's were. From that remark the mother got an idea.

"I'll be glad to do yours along with Jim's," she told him; and thereafter she took the time to perform this mildly profitable service, even though her days were always full.

A few years later when this mother's son returned from the World War, he was enabled to finish his education from a fund that had been set aside by the church for soldiers who desired to take advantage of this help. Now he holds a good position, which he obtained soon after completing his education.

"I always feel this blessing came to us from my giving," the mother often says; and the son, too, knows that bread cast upon the water returns to him who gives.

Odds and Ends

Iridium and Platinum

Iridium, more expensive than platinum, when properly allied with platinum becomes much more valuable.

New Meteorites Found

Four Chilean meteorites weighing 15 to 65 pounds each have been added to the large collection of celestial visitors to the earth which is being assembled by the United States National Museum at Washington.

Pronunciation Of Proper Names In the News

Pronunciations in this feature are provided for the exclusive use of The Christian Science Monitor by the publishers of Webster's New International Dictionary, Second Edition, copyright 1934 by G. & C. Merriam Company.

Amlie, Thomas R. (ăm'-lĭ)—New appointee on the United States Interstate Commerce Commission.

Bérard, Léon (lā'-ôN bā'-rär')—French Senator who went to Burgos for conversations with General Franco.

Blanc, Amédée (ä'-mā'-dā' blän')—French general and newly appointed Minister of War in Tunis.

Krejčí, Dr. Jaroslav (yä'-rō-slăf krā'-chĭ)—Czech Minister of Justice.

Manchukuoan (măn'-jō'-kwō'-ăn)—Adjective of Manchukuo.

Múgica, Gen. Francisco (frän-sēs'-kō mōō'-hē-kä)—Former Mexican Minister of Communications and Public Works, and now a Presidential candidate.

Ruppenthal, A. Frank (rōōp'-ĕn-tăl)—The originator of the Tropical Ice Gardens in Los Angeles, the world's first all-year outdoor artificial ice rink.

Sánchez, Gen. Rafael (rä'-fä-ĕl' sän'-chās)—Former Mexican Commander of the First Military Zone, and a Presidential candidate.

Suñer, Ramón Serrano (rä-mōn' sĕr-rä'-nō sōō-nyär')—Rebel Minister of Interior in Spain.

Wohlthat, Dr. Helmuth (hĕl'-mōōt vōl'-tät)—Field Marshal Göring's personal representative in the Berlin conference on refugees.

Zanuck, Darryl F. (dăr'-ĭl zăn'-ŭk)—Hollywood film producer.

From Webster's New International Dictionary, Second Edition

Brienz (brē-ĕnts')—Swiss community noted for its wood-carving school.

Geddes, Sir Auckland (gĕd'-ĭs)—British Wartime Minister of National Service.

Maugham, William Somerset (môm)—English author.

Key: āle, chāotic, cāre, ădd, ăccount, ārm, ăsk, sofā; ēve, bēre, ēvent, ĕnd, silĕnt, makēr; ice, ill, charity; ōld, ōbey, ôrb, ŏdd, sŏft, cōnnect; fōōd, fo͝ot; out, oil; cūbe, ūnite, ûrn, ŭp, circŭs, menū; chair; go; sing; then, thin, nature, verdûre; K=ch in G. ich, ach, bow; yet; zh=z in azure.

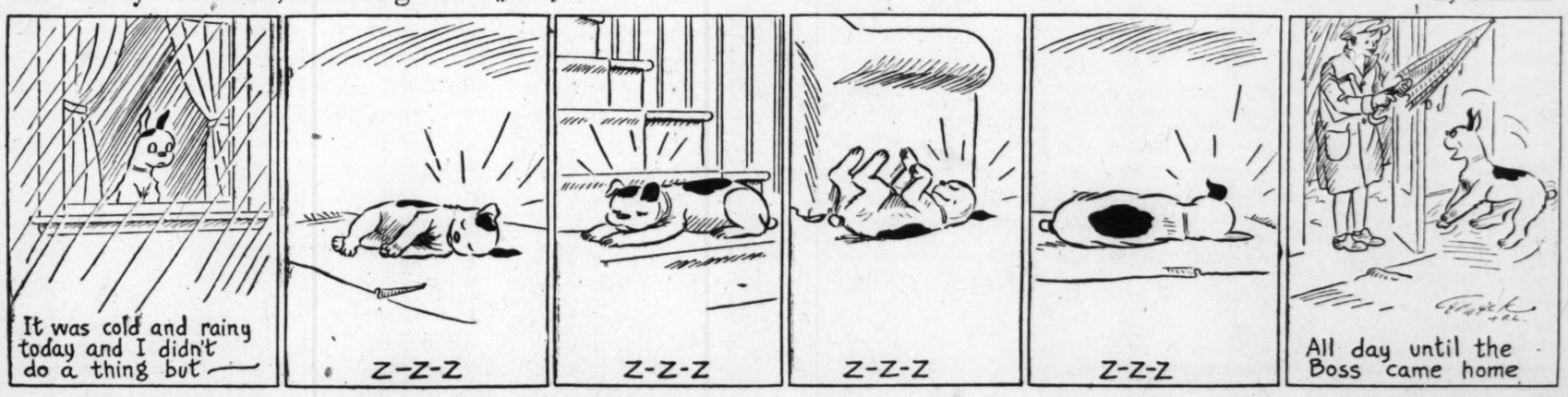
Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*February 13*

By LE PELLEY

Hmm—
ARE YOU READY FOR VALENTINES DAY?
I'D LIKE TO LOOK AT VALENTINES
I HAVE SOME NICE ONES FOR 35 CENTS
WELL—ER...
...AND HERE'S ONE FOR 50 CENTS
THIS IS A GEM FOR ONE DOLLAR—
?
MISTER, HAVEN'T YOU ANYTHING TWO FOR A NICKEL?? I JUST WANT A VALENTINE ... NOT A VOLUME OF POETRY!

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—*His Off Day*

By CARMACK



The Adventures of Waddles—*It Looks Like a Circus*

By THE HAGERS

"THE SPANISH GALLEON, IT IS CLEAR, HAD BURIED ALL HER TREASURE HERE.
"THAT'S WHY," THE CAPTAIN SAID, "HER HOLD CONTAINED NO GEMS, SHIPMATE, OR GOLD."
"THIS ISLAND—HAVE YOU BEEN ASHORE?" "I'VE NEVER SEEN IT, MATE, BEFORE."
WE SAW AHEAD A LITTLE TOWN, AND STANDING ON THE DOCK, A CLOWN.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, MONDAY, FEBRUARY 13, 1939 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

Humanity and Strategy

PEACE-MINDED folk will hope that the humane rather than the strategic aspect of the news from the Evian Conference on refugees will turn out to be the more significant. German willingness to allow Jews to earn some sort of living within the Reich while waiting until they can be resettled in other parts of the world, combined with plans for allowing them to leave Germany with some capital in the form of equipment, stands out as the most constructive attitude toward this problem shown in National Socialist circles since the beginning of the Jewish difficulties in 1933.

Important as the results of the Evian Conference may now prove to Jews, they are of as great importance to peacemakers of all races. They emphasize what is evidently being recognized in the Third Reich itself today: that the extremes to which anti-Semitism has been carried by a few political leaders in Germany has had a most adverse effect on Germany's position in the neighborhood of nations. Thus it is pointed out in a German economic publication that the decline in German exports became much more severe after the shooting of a German official in Paris by a young Jew—an attack which, as everybody knows, brought a counter-attack on Jews in Germany.

The outcome of Evian may make possible a new exploration of German needs and claims because of the increased hope that the conference method can usefully be employed in this field. Yet against Evian's pacifying influence must be considered the possibility—raised by Japan's occupation of Hainan, and the rushing of Japanese troops to the Soviet border—of new international adventures by the Rome-Berlin-Tokyo triangle. Occupation of Hainan flanks the British at Hong Kong, and brings Japanese might within easy striking distance of French Indo-China. Japanese pressure on the Soviet border could be of real assistance to Germany should Reichsführer Hitler's Ukrainian program take the form of a military thrust in the near future.

It would be orthodox strategy to seek conciliation in Western Europe while a new "drive to the east" was being prepared for. The question mark in all this is where Premier Mussolini would come in, and whether he can be left out of the big profits of the Rome-Berlin partnership much longer. The assurances that Germany's Foreign Minister, Joachim von Ribbentrop, has given to France that Germany will not mix in Mediterranean affairs unless Italy actually is drawn into war, indicate less than maximum German support for Italy in Spain. And in a German drive to the east, it is possible Tokyo could be a more useful ally than Rome.

It is a good augury for the future, that a meeting ground on the refugee question has been found in the Evian Committee. But the augury cannot be read in its entirety without the index provided by the developing pattern of power politics on a world-wide scale.

Next!

TWENTY-FIVE CENTS is enough for a haircut, according to W. L. Tennyson, barber, of Cushing, Oklahoma, who has been put in jail five times for charging that amount. Each time he is released he sets to work again giving haircuts for a quarter. Barber Tennyson is finally becoming discouraged about an individual's personal liberties and wonders what's to become of a barber's rugged individualism. He has even carried his battle for the right to charge his own price to the Supreme Court, without much success.

Haircuts in jail are free.

Public Beaches for the Bay State

IN RECOMMENDING that the State buy certain coastal beaches for public use, the special conservation commission makes a worthwhile move toward the development of one of Massachusetts' most important natural resources. There was a time, of course, when longshore tracts could have been taken over by the State at the prevailing price of unproductive pasture land. But our sudden change from a horse-and-buggy to an automobile economy with its attendant boom in summer colonization has long since resulted in the breaking up of much of the shore region into a multitude of small private home sites.

The commission has shown commendable judgment in appraising the recreational worth of the few remaining coastal tracts. Purchasing beaches at Westport, Mashpee, Barnstable, Duxbury, and Gloucester would naturally enhance the State's $200,000,000 yearly recreational business. What is even more important, it would bring a much-needed expansion of natural recreational outlets within easy driving distance of populous eastern areas. It is unfortunate that so little of the State's scenic shoreline is accessible to motorists. Developing public beaches at the points proposed in the commission's report would be the next best thing.

Lincoln to Today

HOW well Lincoln speaks to those who would maintain the democratic way today! Not only was he outstanding in his trust of the people; he was confronted as democrats everywhere are today—particularly in international affairs—by the necessity of maintaining freedom while meeting force with force. "With malice toward none, with charity for all"—that was his word to the Nation at a time when war hatreds burned high, searing not only enemies but those like Lincoln who sought to maintain tolerance.

Yet he carried through the task he saw as most vital, "with firmness in the right, as God gives us to see the right." Translated into today's situation, that may help those who seek to maintain what President Conant of Harvard calls "a kindly spirit of tolerance," resisting the temptation to match hate with hate, while zealously guarding civil liberties and freedom of thought and speech. The two attitudes are not contradictory; indeed one supports the other.

Change in Belgrade

TWO major currents in Southeastern Europe may be traced through the recent change in the Yugoslav Cabinet. The first reveals a significant reaction to the march of German influence along the Danube. The second discloses an inherent problem in the effort to weld a united nation out of divergent racial groups.

For the fall of Dr. Milan Stoyadinovitch's Cabinet resulted in part from popular opposition to his pro-German policy. The Reich is one of Yugoslavia's best customers. The political influence of Germany is strong in Belgrade. But inherent factors, which lead the South Slavs to resist Teuton penetration, still make German control of the Balkans a Herculean task.

Domestically, the new Serbian-dominated Cvetkovitch Cabinet is in no stronger position than its predecessor. For the Croats, who polled a surprisingly large vote in the recent elections, are in a better position than ever to embarrass the regime by their autonomy demands. Yet the Regent Paul apparently is moving to break the circle in which strong governments refuse to make concessions to minorities and weak governments do not dare. And he recognizes that he must do so quickly if a fate not unrelated to that of Czecho-Slovakia is to be avoided.

Hope for solution both of Yugoslavia's internal and international problems thus increases as strong popular opinion is achieving an increasing role.

The South Must Decide

NATIONALIZATION of some of the United States' problems generally considered as belonging peculiarly to the South may bring an answer to what President Roosevelt called the Nation's economic "problem No. 1." Yet the South must decide how much nationalization it wants in breaking shackles—a process described in the Monitor series now ending.

A primary Southern problem is exceptionally low income, partly attributable to the fact that approximately two thirds of the Negroes who often are people of little means, live in the South. The cause of their low income is lack of skilled training or vocational education. Yet to provide training costs money. And where many taxpayers have no money to pay taxes it is hard to provide good schools. That is where nationalization of a regional problem can be most useful in helping a region and the Nation.

The South is teeming with opportunities. Its resources abound. Its vast land and forest areas can be utilized. The test tube of chemistry can bring new materials out of the plain, solid things which come out of the ground. Ideas can transform the South. That is why—more than all else—skilled or vocational training is needed.

Nationalizing the tariff is a Southern proposal. The South still claims it buys manufactured goods on a protected or high-priced market and sells its raw materials on a world or low-price market. The Hull program is equalizing some of these inequities. A real balance can come only as the various sections of the United States sincerely try to get in step with one another. A national conference on balancing highly industrialized areas and highly agrarian regions might provide first steps to such synchronization.

The South is not alone in arguing that the freight-rate structure should be based on a national instead of a regional basis. The Northwest, West, and Southwest incline to this view. Before a political campaign to force nationalization of the structure upsets the gains it contains, industrial regions, such as the North and East which uphold the present structure, might well consider steps for revision to provide better national synchronization.

The South clearly asks national help in some of its problems. Yet in its political reactions it shows it dislikes Washington's hands in its regional affairs. Whether economic or political, each move is interrelated. Thus the South faces the question whether to pay the price of nationalizing its problems—a price which is statable in terms of more Federal control.

Translating Our Times

Poland's Foreign Minister Declares:

IT [the Germano-Polish non-aggression pact] is one of the shortest and simplest international accords ever concluded. It consists of barely ten lines. Yet these ten lines were an expression of the courage, foresight, and determination of Reichsführer Adolf Hitler and Marshal J. Pilsudski—a determination of historical significance.

It is sufficient to pass in review all the changes, collisions, hopes, deceptions and complicated but not very effective European policy of these last five years to appreciate the worth of this accord.

The same principles directing reciprocal policies of our two governments . . . allow . . . a continuing examination of all problems . . . in a spirit of mutual comprehension and respect.—From a speech made in Polish by Colonel Joseph Beck, Poland's Foreign Minister, at a banquet in honor of visiting German Foreign Minister von Ribbentrop in Warsaw.

Germany's Foreign Minister Replies:

. . . My visit coincides with the fifth anniversary of the German-Polish entente pact signed January 26, 1934. Our meeting today proves the historical act of peace achieved by the two great chiefs of peoples, Marshal Pilsudski and the Führer, has resisted trials. The accord then concluded has shown its full worth amid tensions and troubles of the last five years; it has especially been, during last year's agitated events, the sure foundation of German-Polish relations and thus has not only served the well-being of our two peoples but also the general interest and maintenance of European peace.—From a speech in German by Joachim von Ribbentrop, German Foreign Minister, replying to Colonel Beck.

And France Appraises:

Is it sought to go a step further [than merely confirming the Polish-German pact of 1934] and establish closer relations between Berlin and Warsaw? It is possible this is thought of on the German side. Certain partial settlements have been talked of, notably Danzig. . . . On the Polish side there appears no inclination to precipitate things. . . . Certainly Poland, in view of its present foreign policy wishes close collaboration with the Reich; but she intends above all to maintain her position of total independence in face of her two powerful neighbors. She continues to consider, judging by her official press, that the foundations of Polish foreign policy remain her alliances with France and Rumania, the Russian-Polish pact of non-aggression and finally the German-Polish pact of 1934.

Nothing seems to authorize saying that the Warsaw Government wants to be drawn into future binding engagements preventing freedom to play the uniquely Polish card at a critical moment.—*Le Temps*, Paris.

Danubian Economy: Basic Trends

. . . German economic penetration in Danubian Europe and the Balkans has existed for a long time, already before the annexation of Austria by Germany.

Germany is the most powerful country on the Continent, having the greatest purchasing power for merchandise whose indexes have shown favorable rises in the past years. Germany precisely needs those goods that Danubian countries can offer, mainly agricultural products and raw materials. The Danubian countries producing these goods were hardest hit by the world crisis. . . . If Western Europe had given these Danubian countries possibilities of sales as important [as those offered by Germany] its relations with Central Europe could have developed more intensively and this even more so as the western countries had opportunities to pay in free currencies.

If we take into consideration the geographical and economic realities, and the new political, territorial and economic situation of Europe in 1938, especially Central Europe, we conclude future development of Danubian organization will undergo, first of all, the influence and direction of Germany. — Dr. V. Schuster, former Czechoslovakian cabinet minister.

Wheat, Wheat, Everywhere

Wheat, basic commodity of nearly the whole world, has entered a new period of acute depression as shown by the very low levels of prices on the international market.

A superabundance of wheat stocks awakens so much apprehension about possibilities of moving excess quantities that some countries now envisage its use in industry and as animal fodder.

But important as the wheat problem is, it only represents an aspect and symptoms of a deeper crisis now embracing all economic balances in the world.—Baron Acerbo de l'Aterno, President of International Institute of Agriculture, Rome.

The Wide Horizon

The Democratic Process—and Mud

AN INTIMATE MESSAGE FROM WASHINGTON

By Erwin D. Canham

WITHOUT speaking at all, American public opinion had a real effect on the Senate last week, in its consideration of foreign policy. The confidently expected, the explicitly threatened, debate on foreign policy simply did not materialize. It did not materialize principally because anti-Administration Senators, who would have started it, did not know where they stood with public opinion.

And so, thus far, the Roosevelt foreign policy has a free hand. The President can continue to exercise his "methods short of war" in an effort to warn the aggressors and encourage the resistants. The late issue of airplane sales to France does not appear strong enough for isolationist Senators to make a real fight, and the lively question of "secrecy" has grown cold and flat for a week now. A better occasion will probably have to come along before there is any real joining of forces. Perhaps it will arise when—or if—the Administration asks for amendments in the neutrality law.

But underneath the surface in Washington a good deal of hot lava is flowing. The President's policy of assistance to the so-called democracies, plus his frequent strictures about the dictatorships, are neither popular nor reassuring in Congress. Isolationism is still fervently desired by a big majority. "Let's mind our own business" is a slogan upon which any member of Congress would be happy to take his stand. And it clashes directly with Mr. Roosevelt's policies.

* * *

There are emotional lava streams of an even hotter temperature. One Senator, known for his frequent attacks on "aliens," threatens to start a flaming anti-Jewish campaign right on the floor of the Senate. "Alien," to him, is a polite euphemism for "Jew," just as "international banker" is a euphemism meaning the same thing to others. The temper of the times, the ambitions of this particular Senator and his well-known recklessness, are factors of prime importance. He threatens to start a nation-wide organization to promote his ideas.

This movement is outside the two regular parties, on the fringes of both. The Administration has many eminent Jewish members, and the Republicans likewise. The Republican National Committee has taken a stiff bombardment since John Hamilton opposed the Winrod senatorial candidacy in Kansas.

While currents like these run about beneath the surface, the events which are taking place in plain sight seem rather tame. Three things stood out last week:

The President's return to the attack on relief;

His controversy with the Senate over privilege;

His new judicial appointments.

Ill winds blew a bit of good last week, for, the otherwise inconclusive dispute between the President and the Senate over appointments evidently had much to do with his excellent crop of new judicial nominations.

Political judges are surely one of the United States' most grievous civic blemishes, and they run from the police court to the Supreme Court, as everybody knows. In jurisdictions where judges are elected, the system is possibly at its worst. But many appointments are scarcely better. In the present century, it is probably correct to say that Calvin Coolidge and Franklin D. Roosevelt have the worst records of judicial appointment, for they were the two most politically minded Presidents.

* * *

President Coolidge would never question a Senator's recommendation for a judgeship, although on one occasion—after obediently making the nomination—he is said to have called in Senators Borah and Norris and asked them to fight confirmation of his own appointee on the floor of the Senate, a job they indignantly refused. President Roosevelt's record in lesser judicial appointments is strangely mixed. Three recent choices for the circuit courts—the Kalodner, Goldsborough, and Porterie appointments—have called forth protest. Three others—the Patterson, Biddle, Arant appointments—have been widely praised.

Take the Porterie case as an illustration of presidential difficulties. Judge Porterie—he has been confirmed—was Huey Long's Attorney General. He was the man who discovered or devised the laws which implemented the "Second Louisiana Purchase." He blocked vote-fraud prosecutions and other efforts at clean-up. He was the "Kingfish's" Judge Jeffreys. Yet now, two years afterward, he is the emphatic endorsee of the two entirely faithful New Deal Senators from Louisiana. Though he is opposed by all the Long foes in the State, impartial critics say he is an able lawyer and should make a reputable judge—if only there hadn't been his record under Huey.

Many New Dealers are something of political philosophers. They read the handwriting on the wall left by the last election; they recognize the need for making political concessions, for doing such things as bowing to Louisiana Senators in the Porterie appointment. They shrug their shoulders ruefully—they have caught the trick from Mr. Roosevelt—and they say: "Ah, well, it's the democratic process." Which is another way, unhappily, of saying: "It's politics, and it's dirty." Their problem—indeed, the general problem of better government in the United States—may well turn on that question: Is the democratic process really nothing but dirty politics?

And the answer? "Well, it often seems to be. Some concessions to the party system are necessary. The wheels of the finest motorcar can sometimes get stuck in the mud. But we're gradually beginning to pave our highways and we must continue to do so—as in civil service reform—until the democratic process is cleansed of its smears and freed from the mire."

Proposed Revision of New Deal Laws

This newspaper is not responsible for statements or opinions in letters from its readers.

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

In a recent "Intimate Message From Washington," your correspondent discussed proposed revision by Congress of New Deal laws and left the impression that the President is to be blamed for the faults of the New Deal laws and Congress to be given the credit for proposed revision. While he did say that the New Deal is going happily along to some extent, the impression was that it is only because it is forced to by a Congress which is spanking a bad boy. Are these conclusions fair?

Congress itself, of course, passed the old laws, and, while the administrative departments and the President presumably had a hand in or were consulted in the drafting of certain laws, as indeed they should be, since they are to administer them, those laws were in the last analysis the work of Congress. Anyone who has seen how bills are revised in congressional committees and on the floor during passage knows that the laws are basically the work of Congress. The result is often a compromise with little resemblance to the original bill.

To advocate, as so many people apparently do (when their own party is out of power), that Congress should be independent of the President is simply not sensible. To make our Government successful, the Congress and the Executive must work together.

I do not believe that Mr. Roosevelt has ever claimed that the New Deal laws are perfect. Naturally, however, he would resist change if it were change for the worse and not reform. Even his enemies admit the President has good sense, and surely no sensible person would resist change for the better in a law which embodied, however imperfectly, his aims and principles.

Your correspondent cited the Social Security Act as an example of a law in which the New Deal has resisted change and stated that the recent report of the Social Security Advisory Council proposes several reforms which have been resisted by the New Deal. Emphasis was put on the statement that the Advisory Council was promoted by Senator Vandenberg. In a conversation which I had recently with one of the experts on the staff of the Social Security Advisory Council, a most reputable professor of economics in one of our leading colleges, I asked whether the President had resisted reform of the Social Security Act. He stated positively that he had not and that the President had always looked on the Act as a compromise. I then asked how much credit should be given Senator Vandenberg for the creation of the Social Security Advisory Council. The professor replied that while Senator Vandenberg had introduced the Senate resolution sponsoring the Board, the resolution had been supported by the Administration.

Your writer implied that it is the President who is showing the necessary pliability. On the other hand, might it not be Congress where pliability was lacking and is now being supplied?

Washington — A. H. H.

60,000,000 Chinese Refugees

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

"Oil for the lamps of China, but not one drop for Japanese planes," should be America's slogan until Japan stops her ruthless aggression. We furnish Japan with 100 per cent of the refined oil she uses.

Sixty million Chinese people have been driven from their homes by the "Imperial" Japanese Army: A number equal to half the population of the United States or the entire population of Japan, is shelterless, hungry, and wretched. Human misery unprecedented, made possible by munitions from America.

Any victory of the Japanese military will place all dictators more firmly in power, and will permanently close the open door, now slammed in our faces.

Furthermore, while we are supplying Japan with quantities of war supplies, we are at the same time being forced to increase our own armaments as a defense against Japan's growing power. Does this make sense?

By allowing these supplies to continue we are participating in the wholesale destruction of a good neighbor and prospective purchaser of our goods, and at the same time helping to create a military and economic hazard for ourselves.

We can write to our Senators and Congressmen NOW, urging that America's share in Japan's war guilt be stopped immediately.

(MRS.) S. MACON COWLES

Melrose, Mass.

"Soviet Savings" and Canadian Wheat

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

In the course of that revealing story on "Soviet Savings" by Demaree Bess, in the Monitor, I observe that (at, say, 5 rubles to the dollar) apparently the Russian people have approximately $1,200,000,000 in the Soviet sock. This, it seems to me, makes an interesting social comparison with the "demand" deposits of the Canadian people in Canadian banks, aggregating just $2,000,000,000.

In the light of your columnist's statement: "The peasant population is less willing to endure privations than 'proletarians' in the cities," I find the following assertion very thought-provoking. It is from the pen of Mr. Paul F. Bredt, writing in The Citizen (Ottawa, Ont.). Mr. Bredt is the president of the Canadian Co-operative Wheat Producers, and may be accepted by the far-away reader as the authentic voice of 120,000 wheat farmers on the Canadian Prairies:

> "At this time it should not be forgotten that the wheat producers of Canada, of the United States, of Australia, and of the Argentine, are not in the same economic position to go through another depression or to carry on under the price levels which governed during the years from 1930 to 1935. If they are again subjected to the conditions which obtained during the worst part of the last depression, then it is doubtful whether agriculture will perform its traditional function of being the conservative element in these countries . . . The road is still open for international agreement."

It seems to this reader that the urban world will be wise to give immediate and persistent thought to the implications in the above declaration.

CANADIAN GROWER

Toronto